

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 30.04

April 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 88 72

April 15, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 71, 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 88 83

2771 晚一廿月三年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

三拜禮 號五十月五年亥癸

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

NYASALAND.

SHARES IN NEW LOAN.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 15.
In the committee stage of the East Africa Loan Bill Mr. J. O. Wedgwood moved an amendment to omit Nyasaland from the Bill on the ground that it would never be a white man's country. Mr. Harcourt emphasised the fact that roads and railways were necessary to the development of Nyasaland. They would benefit the natives as much as the whites. Nyasaland was well entitled to a share of the loan for she contributed greatly to the industry of Britain. The loan would not cost the British taxpayer a penny. The amendment was defeated by 166 votes to 25.

More Amendments.

As the debate proceeded, it became evident that a number of amendments, mostly by Mr. Wedgwood, were down. One of Mr. Wedgwood's amendments, enabling money to be spent on mineral resources, was rejected by 157 votes to 32. Mr. Montagu declaring that three millions would not be adequate.

Mr. J.M. Hogge, Liberal member for Edinburgh East, moved a resolution restricting expenditure to works owned and controlled by the Governments of the Protectorates.

Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, approved of the principle of the amendment, but said the Government should have a free hand. This might be the case, though it was unlikely, when it would be more advantageous to employ a private Company.

Mr. Harcourt said there was no possibility of financing private individuals for their own profit, but it was for the Government, both at home and in the Colonies, to take the best steps for providing suitable means of communication. The amendment was rejected by 137 votes to 45.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

REPARATION TO AMERICA.

London, Received April 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has stated that Huerta's forces at Tampico will salute the American flag as demanded by Admiral Mayo. This is a reparation for the unlawful arrest of some American marines a few days ago.

U.S. Forces Gathering.

London, Received April 15.

The Federal Commander at Tampico is making difficulties about saluting the American flag. He contends that an apology is sufficient. Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that further investigation will be made regarding the arrest of American marines before the Government takes further action demanding a salute.

All the ships of the Atlantic Fleet are at Hampton Roads, and the transport Hancock with 800 marines is at New Orleans. The battleship South Carolina, which was en route from San Domingo, was intercepted by wireless and ordered to Tampico, while the torpedo flotilla at Pensacola has been ordered to be in readiness to join the battleships at Tampico at short notice.

Admiral Badger will have over a score of large warships in Mexican waters.

It is believed that President Wilson is not disposed to use force except as a last resort.

TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL SERVICE.

ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 14.
The report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service will be published shortly. The Daily Telegraph understands that drastic proposals will be made, which will include the complete discontinuance of patronage.

The Recommendations.

London, Received April 15.
The fourth Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service has been issued. It deals with the Home Civil Service and recommends a closer co-ordination of the educational systems and Civil Service examinations, and greater facilities for progress from the primary to secondary schools and Universities.

It is also recommended that when a person is appointed through patronage to a high administrative position, a statement of his qualifications, etc., must be laid before Parliament. There are various regulations of a similar nature restricting patronage in professional and technical appointments.

A CYCLE OF CATHAY.

Private History of the Court of Peking.

In the *Express*, Charles Lowe writing of Messrs. C. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland's *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking*, says:—

Dr. Johnson is somewhere reported by Boswell to have remarked that London opinion was sure to be much more deeply affected by the hanging of a man at the Old Bailey—or something of that sort—than by the news of the massacre of 10,000 mandarins in China. It is beyond question, as a matter of fact, that distance, while lending enchantment to the view, does at the same time also tend to lessen our interest in the tragedies of life. For example, did the recent earthquake in Japan influence us in the same way as the corresponding catastrophe at Messina, which is so much nearer our own doors? China is not quite so far away from us as Mars, and yet a "message" from that planet has proved far more attractive to many than epistles from Peking.

The Eastern Mist.

There is something about the history and affairs of the Celestials which the ordinary man cannot quite grasp. Everything in that colossal country is so vague, indistinct, and elusive. The very names of the people are a bar to their being properly visualised and retained in the mind. In the midst of Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, Howards, Montgomeries, Russells, and even Browns and Smiths, we are right, but on what peg of memory and characterisation can we hang such names as Ming, Ao Par, Chao Hui, Cheng, Ki Tong, Kau Tung, Shu Ming, Kang, Li Yen, Yu Men, Ping Pong, and all the rest of them? We simply cannot distinguish and remember them, with the result that the Celestial Empire has remained dimmer to us than any other country in the world possessing a civilisation going back to the remotest times. And then their Court and Government affairs—what a tangle of autocracy, intrigue, decapitation and poison beyond the comprehension of Occidental readers!

These are not "memoirs" in the ordinary sense of the term—that is, the experiences and recollections of the present writers.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

ALBANIAN AFFAIRS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the programme of Albanian concessions to the Epirotes includes a sort of local self-government with scholastic and religious autonomy, on condition of immediate submission by the Epirotes.

HOME POLITICS.

PREMIER RETURNS TO COMMONS.

London, Received April 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith received an ovation on again taking his seat. The business of the week will be mostly routine, and consequently the Ulster Unionist members will remain with the volunteers.

themselves, but rather a compilation by them from other native books, "typically representative of the Oriental outlook on life and death and the business of Government." They say:—

"We have not sought by any means to emphasise the brutalities, debaucheries, and cruelties of the Forbidden City; we have not looked for horrors nor reproduced anything which the Chinese themselves would consider to be outside the range of common experience. We have aimed simply at reproducing from Chinese sources, a series of impressions true to life; not life as the sentimental humanitarian prefers to imagine it, but life as it was yesterday and will be tomorrow, in the light that beat upon the Dragon Throne and on the dark shadows behind it."

Chinese civilisation is said to be the most ancient of any, but, if so, there seems to be no corresponding relation between its age and its present quality, as in the case of French wine, and even of Highland whisky. It is not thus, for example, that Queen Elizabeth—who, it is true, beheaded Mary Stuart—or queen Victoria—who avowed that "Lady ought to have a good licking" for prating about woman's rights—it is not thus that either of those rulers would have acted as did the late lamented Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, better known as "Old Buddha"—the Chinese equivalent apparently for the Scotch "auld body."

"Tzu Hsi on returning, was horrified to find that she was found out. As was her wont she acted promptly. She ordered Yang (a fashionable actor) to arise, and handed him a cup of clotted cream, flavoured with apricot, saying: "The Empress of the East (a rival dowager) will be back almost immediately, so you had best be off. Here is a beverage from my own table, which your may drink in my presence." The flattered minion partook of the delicacy, and just managed to reach his home before dying in awful agony. The cup had contained a large quantity of arsenic, the poison which Tzu Hsi found most effective."

There are plenty of such and other stories, but too long to quote. After all, it is not so much the past of China which interests us as its future. Has the present so-called "republican" regime come to stay—a regime which these collaborators describe as "a parody of democratisation?"

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

THE PARIS FIASCO.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 15.
George Mitchell, the son of the well-known sporting Bradford mill-owner, who went to Paris to engage in a semi-private fight of six rounds with Carpentier, was beaten in the first round.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

COLLISION IN SCOTLAND.

London, Received April 15.

An accident befel the Scottish express train at Burntisland when going at high speed. The express collided with a hunting engine and became derailed. The engine, four vans, and a carriage landed on to the golf course. The driver and fireman of the express were killed and eight passengers, mostly natives of Dundee, were injured.

No, they assert, some hundreds or thousands of foreign degrees taken by its students cannot alter the fact that the Chinese people remains in the patriarchal stage of development, and that there must consequently be a reversion to a form of government better adapted to the historical development and present needs of the pig-tailed Celestials.

OPERA COINCIDENCE.

The announcement that Puccini is composing an opera, the libretto being taken from Ouida's novel "Two Little Wooden Shoes," has had an interesting sequel, as the fact has been disclosed that Mascagni, the popular composer of "Cavalleria," is also at work on a libretto adapted from the same novel.

Mascagni explains that he first read "Two Little Wooden Shoes" when he came to London, about two years ago, to conduct a series of performances of "Cavalleria" at the London Hippodrome. He claims, therefore, priority in his choice. It is understood, however, that while Puccini's libretto follows on the lines of Ouida's novel to the end, Mascagni has had many new episodes introduced into his libretto, which in part has hardly any resemblance to the original novel.

This is not, of course, the first instance of two composers being simultaneously inspired by the same libretto. Both Puccini and Mascagni have had a similar experience before. The former, having composed "La Boheme," learned with well-justified surprise that Leoncavallo was composing an opera also adapted from Marguerite's masterpiece, "La Vie de Boheme," and although Leoncavallo's opera never achieved the enormous success of his rival's work, it was performed for many years in Italy and abroad, and is still being produced in America and elsewhere.

When a "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Mascagni was performed with conspicuous success at "Miles" three years ago, Mascagni, to his dismay, found that Leoncavallo's libretto was exactly the same as his own, and forthwith started lawsuit against the plagiarist. The case, which created tremendous interest in

TELEGRAMS.

CHESS.

ENGLISH VICTORY.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 14.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that in a chess tournament, England defeated Holland by twelve games to four.

KING OF SWEDEN.

London, Received April 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that his Majesty the King is rapidly increasing in strength, and is well on the way to recovery.

ULSTER CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED BY BLANK CARTRIDGES.

London, Received April 15.

During the Ulster manoeuvres, two Volunteers were wounded by blank cartridges.

artistic circles, resulted in an injunction being made, restraining Maestro Monleone from further producing his opera unless the libretto was rewritten.

Monleone, whose work had been much appreciated by critics and public alike, courageously undertook the heavy task. And the opera, with new libretto which, although it is set to the same music, relates an entirely different story, was produced in Florence a few weeks ago, with instant success.

LANGKATS.

Shanghai Comment on the Recent Fall.

The *China Press* of April 11 says:—

During the last two weeks Langkat shares have fallen steadily from Tls. 84 to Tls. 42, a difference of Tls. 22. When it is realised that this represents a total decline in value of Tls. 5,625,000, or nearly 35 per cent., it can be easily understood that many—very many—people in Shanghai, and Hongkong as well, do not view the approaching settlement with equanimity. Many have already cut their losses, if their bank account permits them so to do; others, Misowberlike are waiting for something to turn up; and the rest—well, many of them won't be in a position to pay!

The fluctuations in the market have been erratic. Although much of this has been due to strong bull and bear operations on the part of certain cliques, the chairman's speech at the annual meeting seems to have inspired a feeling of pessimism in the breasts of many, as was obvious during the week following the meeting.

Bull and Bear Movements.

Following the meeting—one week after, to be exact—came the news of the week's output being 2,102 tons, which means an average output of 300 tons a day. More over, besides these people hovering about the two opinions, became pessimists and down went the market.

TELEGRAMS.

OIL IN SOMALILAND.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]

London, Received April 14.
Mr. Allan Ostler, a special correspondent of the *Daily Express*, telegraphs from Aden that a mining expert, who has been investigating on behalf of the Government, pronounces the recently discovered oil land at Dagshebeli, Somaliland, to be of such excellence as to warrant an expenditure of £20,000 on experimental borings.

PROTRACTED STRIKE.

OVER AT LAST.

London, Received April 14.

A message from Calumet says the copper miners in Michigan have voted to end the strike which began on July 23, 1913. The men have waived their demands.

The bears seem to have been having it their own way, and many holiday-makers have gone away with heavy hearts. Unless the news regarding the week's output, which should be published next Tuesday morning, is favourable, there seems to be little prospect of rates improving. It is known, however, that there is a large bear account uncovered, and should the output for the next week or two be good, these two factors should help the market considerably. May it be so.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

The King of Sweden is well on the way to recovery.

Excellent oil land is reported to have been discovered in Somaliland.

During the manoeuvres in Ulster two Volunteers were wounded by blank cartridges.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service are given to-day.

Mr. Harcourt says the East Africa Loans Bill will not cost the taxpayer a penny.

Mr. Asquith had an ovation on returning to the House of Commons.

In the boxing match between Carpentier and George Mitchell the latter was beaten in the first round.

The Federal Commander at Tampico is making difficulties about saluting the American flag.

It is believed that President Wilson is not disposed to use force except as a last resort.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

Huerta's forces at Tampico are to salute the American flag as reparation for the arrest of American marines.

A sort of local self-government will be granted to the Epirotes on condition of immediate submission.

An amendment to omit Nyasaland from the East Africa Loans Bill was defeated in the Commons.

A Scottish express train collided with a shunting engine at Burntisland, the driver and fireman being killed and eight passengers injured.

NEWS.

An article on motor lifeboats appears to-day on page 3.

General news appears on page 3 and log book on page 6.

A meeting of shareholders of the China Borneo Company was held to-day.

A letter regarding an alleged "incident" at the Canton Regatta appears in this issue.

The Hongkong Tennis League annual meeting is being held this evening.

The Childer piracy case was opened at the Police Court this morning when an interesting story was told.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"Betsy" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Friday April 17.
Annual Meeting, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., noon.

China Trader's Insurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting—12.15 p.m.
"Betsy" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Saturday April 18.
"Betsy" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

V. R. O. Sports, Happy Valley.
E. G. A. Sports U. S. R. O. Kowloon.

Sale of Chinese Porcelains etc. Messrs. Hughes & Hough—2.30 p.m.

Monday April 20.
Extraordinary General Meeting of H.K. Cotton S. W. and D. Co., 11 a.m.

Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports—noon.
Sale of Chinese Porcelains etc. Messrs. Hughes & Hough—2.30 p.m.

Tuesday April 21.
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders Green Island Cement Co., 11.30 a.m.

Sale of Chinese Porcelains etc. Messrs. Hughes & Hough—2.30 p.m.

Thursday April 23.
Extraordinary General Meeting, China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., noon.

Saturday April 25.
H. K. Jockey Club half-yearly Meeting—12.30 p.m.

Wednesday April 29.
Annual meeting Peak Church, St. John's Cathedral Vestry—6 p.m.

Notices

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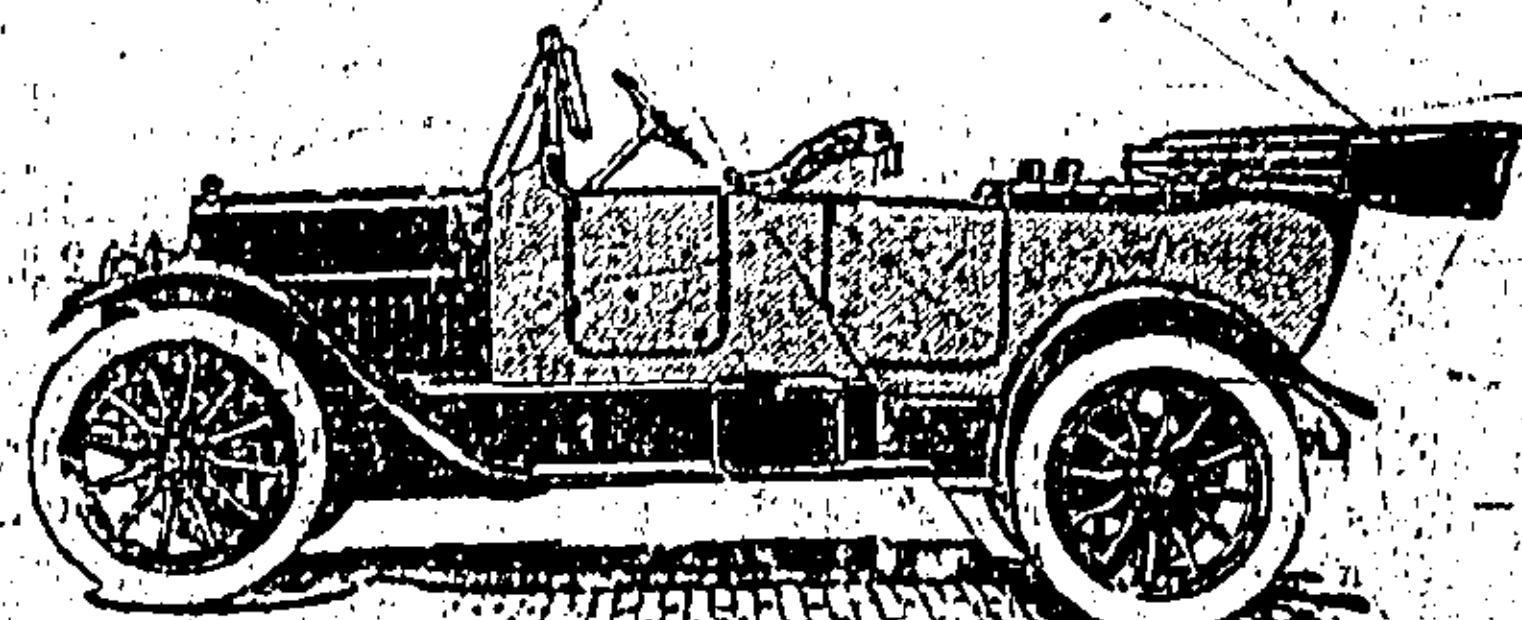


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 Hongkong, 14th July, 1913

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South China Morning Post.

"Yellow Journalism."

American newspapers have frequently been accused of "yellow journalism" on much slighter grounds than those which appear in Reuter's telegram of to-day with regard to the murder of Mrs. Villard, the wife of a Canadian Pacific official at Vancouver, B. C. The ingenious correspondent of the London Times at Toronto—some 3,000 miles from the scene of the crime—has so drawn upon his imagination as to attribute the crime to a frantic desire on the part of the murderer to secure funds with which to assist the notorious brigand White Wolf in his depredations, but not satisfied with this fantasy, the correspondent adds that the police of British Columbia have found that there exists an active revolutionary society which has been established for the purpose of supplying the White Wolf with arms and money. The inference is that the society embraces every merchant, labourer and domestic servant and that shipments of arms are a common occurrence. This weird assertion is likely to be given much prominence by those newspapers who cater to sensationalism, and will be used from many platforms in the effort to advance the cause of Oriental exclusion, but to those who justly claim a first hand knowledge of things Chinese, the telegram which has so laboriously and at such expense been sent almost round the world, will be received with no other feeling than that of pity and astonishment that one of the foremost British journals should so prostitute its columns as to publish such utter rubbish.

Daily Press.

Chinese and Strong Drink.
 The prediction that the Chinese, deprived of the solace of the opium pipe, would take to alcohol is in due process of fulfilment. We observe that the growing demand for alcohol among Asiatics has become a subject of much concern in the Malay States. The Commissioner of Trade, when addressing the Solangor Chamber of Commerce recently, supplied some figures showing the increase which has taken place there in the import of beer and spirits. The import of malt liquors into the Malay States increased in value by \$475,000 last year and brandy by \$109,000. The Chinese are said to be the principal consumers of brandy, and as doubtless most of the brandy is cheap and nasty, the fear expressed at the meeting that there will be trouble in the country if the native populations take to drinking cheap spirits is well founded. The Chairman, however, remarked that "the most important development of this question was the sale of beer and stout to Malays and families. At present there was no restriction on the sale of beer and stout, with the result that the consumption of them was going up by leaps and bounds, so much so, that he quite agreed the time had arrived for the Government to take a hand in the matter."

China Mail.

The Chinese Government and the Native Press.

For example, recently we saw an order which prohibited the editors in Canton from publishing any further reference to the depredations of the White Wolf. The command was based on the assumption that if his doings were read and disseminated, the minds of the "common people" would be greatly disturbed and only trouble would ensue. The ordinary reader would assume that this order would be in itself capable of doing a good deal of mischief, for it would cause people to suspect that the Government was afraid of the people knowing what was going on, and, therefore, things were in a worse way than was anticipated. It appears that the Government is trying to hem in the press within a narrow circle, and would gladly restrict the news to murders, robberies, adulteries, and executions. If this is the case, it is to be hoped that such restriction may be but temporary.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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 ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Exported to Siam. According to the British Board of Trade Returns, the amount of manufactures exported to Siam in January was 3,842,900 yards, valued at \$55,496, as against 3,622,100 yards valued at \$52,680 in January 1913. Besides this there was \$1,222 worth of shawls, handkerchiefs, etc.

The Outcome. A wrestling match on March 15 between Lincars from the "Caledonia" and "Morea" at Tilbury docks degenerated into a bloodthirsty struggle. Knives and iron bars were used and one man was killed and three were conveyed to hospital injured, one mortally. A Lascar has been remanded at the Police Court on a charge of murder.

The Modern Theatre. Here is an opinion on the modern theatre from the current number of *The Church Times*, an acknowledged organ of High Church opinion:— "I am afraid that if only we knew the facts to-day we should find that there are more people who object to the theatre altogether than there were in the drab days of the Victorian period."

Sudden Death. The death has occurred at Bangkok of Mr. J. D. Dossan, chief clerk of the Chartered Bank. Deceased, it appears, after the work of the bank had finished went about 3.30 p.m. into a small ante-room where he was found unconscious some time later. Medical assistance was summoned but Mr. Dossan by that time was past all human aid. Death is stated to have been due to heart attack.

Debtors Sought. It is said that there are some forty debtors to the Chino Siam Bank whose whereabouts is unknown. The creditors have agreed to pay a reward to anyone giving information on the point. The reward will be 25 per cent. of the money recovered from such persons. Debtors who paid before the 27th February will now be allowed a discount of 5 per cent. on the amount.

Complimentary Dinner. At the complimentary tiffin given by Mr. A. Stephen Anthony at the E. and O. Hotel, Penang to Mr. A. F. Gore Anderson, who is retiring from the firm of Anthony and Anderson and leaving for home, the following were also present:—Hon. A. R. Adams, Messrs. McCallum, Duxbury, L. J. C. Anderson, and A. G. Anthony. The health of Mr. Gore Anderson was heartily drunk and the best of good wishes expressed for his continued business success at home.

King Ludwig. King Ludwig of Bavaria intends travelling to New York in June next. He has accepted the invitation extended to him by Her. Ballin, a director of the Hamburg Amerika Line, to travel on the new liner, *Vaterland*, on the occasion of her maiden trip to America. The King also returns to Europe in the *Vaterland*, which is a sister ship to the *Imperator*. The *Vaterland* was personally christened by King Ludwig.

Kent and Coal. If Kent should ever become the centre of our coal supply, it will be a case of history repeating itself. Metallurgical industries are most flourishing in districts possessing an abundant supply of cheap coal, and if Kent prove rich in the commodity, its position as an industrial and manufacturing centre seems assured. For centuries the neighbouring county of Sussex was the centre of the English iron trade, and Sussex iron was famous when the North of England was still given up to pastoral pursuits.

Censored. Herr Leuss, the contributor to the *Welt am Montag*, who has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for publishing an article criticising the Crown Prince, is connected with one of the fairly numerous German papers "frowned" on by the authorities. The *Welt* is not allowed to be sold at railway book-stalls, like the well known Socialist paper *Vorwaerts*. Some what similar restrictions exist, we believe, in regard to that very mordant comic weekly *Simplicissimus*, which has been the object of more censorship and more prohibition than any paper of its class in existence.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR CRAFT.

During the past twelve months a deal has appeared in the press regarding motor life boats for vessels of the Mercantile Marine, says Mr. D. E. MacLaren in *Indian and Eastern Engineer*. The Board of Trade regulations now allow of motor boats being carried in lieu of ordinary boats in a certain proportion to the total number of boats carried aboard ship. Shipowners are accordingly interested themselves in the matter, while many of the well-known boat-building firms throughout Britain are making a speciality of the ship's motor life-boat. In the past there have been many motor pinnaces built for passenger liners, but so far very few motor life-boats to speak of have been turned out. Before long however there is every likelihood that the properly built and equipped motor life-boat will become quite common aboard ship.

The ship's ordinary motor tender or pinnace is not an expensive boat; it is different however with the motor life-boat; she is a high-powered craft of special design and build and costs from two to three times as much. Nevertheless she is worth it. As Captain Thomas Fleming Day said recently in his journal *The Rudder*: "The ship's life-boat is in every way, shape, build, equipment, a heavy clumsy contrivance. You can't row her a mile an hour in a seaway. If we take for instance the burning of the *Volturno* in the Atlantic; had the rescuing ships had proper power craft, would they have been five hours making the passage from ship to ship? The latest things I have seen in the way of motor life-boats and certainly the most up-to-date were a couple of 28 footers built by Messrs. MacLaren Bros., Dumbarton, from their own designs for the new Allan Line turbine steamer *Alsatian* and *Calgerian*. These little boats, which by the way ran their acceptance trials on the last day of January, are transom sterned boats and are of carved mahogany construction. They carry no ballast whatever, either inside or outside, but on the other hand have a beam of 8 ft., which provides ample stability. In each boat there is a cabin and enclosed engine room under a flush deck carried on built up topsides. Aft of this is a small water-tight and self-emptying cockpit, while aft of this the space which is entered by a hatch on the quarter deck is given over to a provision store. The propelling machinery in each case consisted of a 30 h.p. paraffin motor. The boats are fitted with wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling capable of signalling a distance of 30 sea miles. Also it should be said a winch driven off the propeller shaft is fitted for the working of a 50-fathom wire towline. Trials were carried out on the Firth of Clyde in very boisterous weather when a speed of 7.5 knots was attained. During the past few months there has been a deal of discussion as to the most efficient size for a ship's motor life-boat.

In some quarters high-powered boats even of 50 ft. in length and capable of carrying over 200 passengers are recommended. Such a boat is of course all right once she is afloat, but the trouble I rather imagine would be to get her afloat. She would weigh about 14 tons while her complement of passengers would mean another 15 tons. Truly, to lower about thirty tons safely over a ship's side in a seaway would, I think, be rather a problem. Still the Board of Trade are inclined to favour the motor life-boat of 40 ft. to 50 ft. in length. In the writer's opinion the motor life-boat should be a handy sized craft of 28 ft. to 32 ft. in length. A boat of this size if properly designed is quite seaworthy, furthermore she is light in weight and can be easily dropped from the davits. Those shipping lines which are taking up the motor boats are also inclined to favour this size. As I say, the above power life-boats for the new Allan liners are but 28 ft., while the two Thornycroft built and engined life-boats which the Cunard liner *"Acquitanian"* will carry are boats of 30 ft. in length. Recently there was launched by Messrs. Hawthorn & Co.,

SWIMMING BATH CINEMA.

Interesting Legal Dispute.

Mr. Justice Eve settled recently a rather amusing dispute as to whether a Borough Council might lawfully permit public baths to be used for a cinematograph theatre. It seems that by section 5 of the Baths and Washhouses Act of 1873 Borough Councils may, for a period of not more than five months from November to March, close any swimming bath and let it as an empty building for purposes of "healthful recreation"—provided always music and dancing are not understood as included.

What Mr. Justice Eve had to decide was whether looking on at a cinematograph show was "healthful recreation." Was it "recreation" at all as contemplated by the Legislature? asked its opponents. Did not the Legislature mean "physio" exercise? His lordship held there was nothing to justify this limitation. "If it were so limited," he said "many people who were beyond physical exercise would be deprived of recreation in these places altogether." We think he might have added that for people whose work keeps them on their legs all day, sitting still is a decided "physical recreation."

But, argued the opponents, recreation? there being nothing to prevent an unwholesome entertainment from being given. That, his lordship ruled, "was not the true test to apply. It could not be said that a recreation was unwholesome simply because it could be so represented as to be unhealthy." Wherefore he held that a swimming bath let for a cinematograph theatre was let for recreation as intended in the Act.

Leith an interesting motor coaster which has been built to the order of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for service on the West Coast of Africa. "Ila," as the vessel is called, is 135 ft. between B. Ps. by 25 ft. beam by 10 ft. moulded depth and carries about 250 tons deadweight on a draught of 7 ft. 6 in. In accordance with the usual coaster arrangement the cargo space is amidships and is divided into two holds. Forward of the cargo space is the crew's quarters, while aft is the machinery room. The engines take the form of two 120-h.p. Bolinders direct reversible hot bulb motors driving twin screws. On the poop deck there is the usual engine and boiler casing that we see on a steamer, but this is not given over entirely to the machinery space. On the other hand, a greater part of it is occupied by a large mess-room, pantry, galley, etc. Above this casing there is a hatch deck extending some 50 ft. or 60 ft., while above this again is a large steel deckhouse which gives accommodation for the captain, chief engineer, etc. The vessel, it should be mentioned, has been given a stout funnel to carry away the exhaust gases from the engines, hence to a great extent she will resemble the usual steam coaster. The question of engine exhaust in a large ocean-going motor vessel is, perhaps, of no great importance, but in a coaster vessel which under the most favourable circumstances has little free-board when loaded, it is I consider a matter of some consequence. Around the south of England ports the funnel exhaust is common on motor coasters and barges, but in Scotland this is not so. There are owned at Scotch ports at the present time something like eighteen motor coasters ranging in size from 140 tons D. W. to 375 tons D. W. which in every case have the exhaust gases from the engines taken through the counter. In the writer's opinion there are two drawbacks to taking the

exhaust gases through a coasting boat's stern. The first of these is that when making a passage before a following sea there is always the possibility of water finding its way into the silencer. Again in a following wind, let the sea be calm or rough, the exhaust is carried right back on top of the steersman. "Ila," it should be mentioned, will be used for both coastal and river work and will act as a feeder for Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co.'s steamers trading to West African ports. It is interesting to note that few shipping lines have looked more favourably on the oil engine for small commercial craft than Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. Messrs. Hawthorne & Co., Leith, are building a sister ship to "Ila," while on the Mersey three Kromhout engined tugboats each fitted with a 28-h.p. heavy oil motor are being built for the said well known firm for service also on the West African coast. These tugs are to be used for towing barges working cargo to vessels lying off shore.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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exhaust gases through a coasting boat's stern. The first of these is that when making a passage before a following sea there is always the possibility of water finding its way into the silencer. Again in a following wind, let the sea be calm or rough, the exhaust is carried right back on top of the steersman. "Ila," it should be mentioned, will be used for both coastal and river work and will act as a feeder for Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co.'s steamers trading to West African ports. It is interesting to note that few shipping lines have looked more favourably on the oil engine for small commercial craft than Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. Messrs. Hawthorne & Co., Leith, are building a sister ship to "Ila," while on the Mersey three Kromhout engined tugboats each fitted with a 28-h.p. heavy oil motor are being built for the said well known firm for service also on the West African coast. These tugs are to be used for towing barges working cargo to vessels lying off shore.

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Nothing is more worthy of your consideration than the welfare of your eyes. The trouble that to-day is small and easily remedied, if neglected may get beyond single measures. Be on the safe side and if you are giving trouble to us on us have looked more favourably on the oil engine for small commercial craft than Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. Messrs. Hawthorne & Co., Leith, are building a sister ship to "Ila," while on the Mersey three Kromhout engined tugboats each fitted with a 28-h.p. heavy oil motor are being built for the said well known firm for service also on the West African coast. These tugs are to be used for towing barges working cargo to vessels lying off shore.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

HONGKONG'S WAY.

The new Ferry Wharf at Kowloon was opened this week, and it has not met with general approval. Indeed, there has been quite a deal of criticism offered, and not without reason. In some respects it is shows little improvement upon the old wharf; in at least one it is not so good. From the moment of turning into Salisbury Road the intending passenger could see, from the position of the old signal, whether or no he was able to catch the next ferry. Then he hurried or not as the occasion required. The signals on the new wharf are so low that they cannot be seen until the passenger is quite close to the wharf, and, for any useful purpose they serve, they might as well not be placed there at all. Signals which do not signal are useless, and why they were not raised a bit so that they could be seen from a distance is a matter for wonder. Probably it did not occur to those concerned to find out whether they could be seen or not. That is essentially a Hongkong way of doing things.

Then again, the accommodation for first-class passengers who are waiting the arrival of the ferry should have been made greater than it is. Kowloon is a growing place and the waiting-places on the old wharf was often found too small. That on the new wharf does not seem any larger and already, within our own observation, it has been proved inadequate. The accommodation for the third class passengers is ample, where before it was wretchedly poor, and compared with that accorded to the better class of passenger seems almost generous. Quite evidently it has been built with an eye to the rush of third class passengers from the trains—especially the evening train—but surely the European residents in Kowloon deserved as much consideration as the members of the coolie class who travel by train.

Again, why not have had some covering over the gangway? On a day when the rain comes down like the waters of Lodore these few steps across the gangway are often sufficient to see passengers get more than a little wet and uncomfortable. The carrying of part of the roof over the narrow strip of gangway should not be an engineering feat of insuperable difficulty and we suggest that it should be taken note of. Just while we are about it, too, we may direct attention to the peculiarly Hongkong way in which the removal of the line of railway which ran parallel to Salisbury Road has been gone about. Obviously the better way, and certainly the more pleasing to the eye, would have been to have raised it in sections and to have finished one piece before starting on the next. That would have ensured at least that, after the first few days, part of the way was finished with and nicely straightened. What has been done is to raise the whole length and to make it a stretching, unsightly mess of muddle and puddle. That again is the real Hongkong way of doing public work.

China and Tariff Revision.

The abolition of likin has long been advocated and is at present under consideration. Only the other day, we read, the President had a conference on the subject and it was decided to investigate the whole subject. It has always seemed desirable that the likin tax should be abolished because the fact that it varies so greatly in different parts of the country leaves so much room for squawks. It is now pointed out, however, that some of the provinces have pledged the revenue as security for foreign loans, and this raises a very serious difficulty when it comes to abolishing it. One way out of the difficulty would be to abolish the likin tax entirely, increase the customs dues, and pay the foreign loans from them. It does not greatly matter which pocket the money comes from so long as it is not taken violently and the correct amount is taken.

The Northern Trouble.

A grave situation was revealed in a telegram from our Shanghai correspondent which appeared in yesterday's issue. The government troops, he states, have refused to obey orders in Sianfu and are in league with a secret society, inasmuch as he adds that White Wolf is advancing on Sianfu, it is fairly clear that the bandit chief is counting on the troops being disaffected, if they are not actually in league with him. If this is indicative of the feeling of the army generally the outlook is far from reassuring.

Growing Serious.

Presumably these troops have been got at by agents of White Wolf who have painted for them in glowing colours the successful of brigandage and looting. It was suggested some time ago that this was being done. It is fairly easy in China to gain adherents to an alleged cause so long as there appears a chance of making money without serious effort. The situation in the north is growing daily more serious and, except the government can cope with it very shortly, it may have its hands again as full as they can hold before many weeks are over.

LAWN TENNIS.

Annual Meeting of Hongkong Tennis League.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Tennis League is being held this evening. The hon. secretary's report states:—

Nine Clubs participated in the Shield Competition, the only changes from the preceding year being the inclusion of the Olympic, balanced by Queen's College dropping out.

The Shield was won by Civil Service, who went through all their rounds without suffering a single defeat—a very creditable performance. With one exception, all the thirty-six fixtures were completed, though this entailed playing right on into August.

Unfortunately, owing to wet weather and other circumstances, it was found impossible to complete the season by the usual match Champions v. Rest of League. The accounts show a balance in hand of \$45 90.

TRICK THAT FAILED.

Wash that Would not "Wash."

A Chinese conceived the idea that he could pass off silver as gold on unwitting pawnbrokers, he could derive a revenue from it which would permit of a more luxurious life than that of a coolie. But pawnbrokers as a class are not so easily duped as he thought. The proof was provided when the pawnbroker to whom he took a gold-washed silver ring to pledge as gold for \$14, all too quickly detected the fraud.

The result was that he appeared before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, prosecuted by Mr. Stokes, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston. After hearing the evidence his Worship sent him to goal for three months and also ordered him four hours' stocks.

DAY BY DAY.

TRY IT FOR A DAY. I BESECH YOU, TO PRESERVE YOURSELF IN AN EASY AND CHEERFUL FRAME OF MIND. BE BUT FOR ONE DAY, INSTEAD OF A FIRE-WORSHIPPER OF PASSION, THE SUN-WORSHIPPER OF CLEAR SELF-POSSESSION, AND COMPARE THE DAY IN WHICH YOU HAVE ROOTED OUT THE WEED OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THAT IN WHICH YOU HAVE ALLOWED IT TO GROW UP. AND YOU WILL FIND YOUR HEART OPEN TO EVERY GOOD MOTIVE, YOUR LIFE STRENGTHENED, AND YOUR BREAST ARMED WITH A PANOPLY AGAINST EVERY TRICK OF FATE. TRULY YOU WILL WONDER AT YOUR OWN IMPROVEMENT.—Richter.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 72; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 60; fog.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Kosbar this morning.
German Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Below this afternoon.
German Mail.—Left per s.s. York at noon to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Goes per s.s. Below at 9 a.m. to-morrow.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Empress of Asia at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Salmon.

The Dairy Farm has received a new consignment of Siberian frozen salmon, a most toothsome delicacy.

Cook Robbed.

A Chinese cook living in the sisters' quarters of the Government Civil Hospital has been robbed of clothing to the value of \$7.50.

To Consigners.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Lothian are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

First Magistrate.

Mr. Wood occupied the first Magistrate's Court, at the Police Court, this morning. Mr. F. A. Hazland going to the Supreme Court.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals: Li Kam-chun \$25.

Social Evening.

A social evening will be given by the students of St. Stephen's College this evening as a farewell to the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett and as a welcome to the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

B.O.C. Sports.

On the occasion of the B.O.C. sports on Saturday, April 25, a special prize, in a race for boys under fourteen years of age, has been presented by Mr. C. E. Warren. Five yards handicap will be allowed for each year under fourteen.

Hose Stolen.

Mr. S. V. A. Udall, the manager of the Green Island Cement works, has reported to the police the theft from the premises of the company of sixty feet of hose and a brass nozzle. The goods were kept in a fire appliances box and were valued at about \$50.

Mr. and Mrs. Sincin Leave.

Mr. R. Sincin of the Royal Naval Hospital and Mrs. Sincin left to-day by the s.s. Khiva for Hong Kong, on their being transferred to Plymouth. Mr. Sincin was prominently connected with the St. John's Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society.

At Home.

The Wigwam Tennis Club will be "at home" next Saturday to their friends. There will be a friendly match v. Olympic Tennis Club (mixed doubles) at 4 p.m. and Mrs. Wolf will distribute the prizes for the Winter Tournament at 6 p.m.

Well-Known Entertainer.

Mr. W. Freer—"Frivolity Freer"—has arrived in the Colony from the South. This, he tells us, is his last tour. Mr. Freer was here first over twenty-one years ago, and he is still going strong as an entertainer. He may not appear in Hongkong until he has visited the North.

New M.M. Steamer.

The Messageries maritimes, Company's new mail steamer Andre Lebon, will make her maiden trip to China and Japan in autumn of this year, leaving Marseilles on November 15. The Andre Lebon, is of 22,000 gross tonnage, 548 ft. in length, and has an indicated horse-power of 11,500. Her fittings and accommodation are on the most modern lines.

CHILDAR PIRACY.

Alleged Members of the Gang.

Son to give Evidence Against his Mother.

The four Chinese, one female and three males, who are under arrest in connection with the piratical attack on the s.s. Childar, were brought up at the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Wood.

The men looked most unlike what one would conceive pirates to appear as. One was tall and thin with a distinct stoop. He was dressed in a long blue coat and looked very respectable. The other men appeared to be of the houseboy class, and the woman seemed quite a presentable Chinese matron.

Inspector Gerrard said the Childar had not arrived in the Colony yet, and they could not do anything until she arrived.

"When is she arriving?" asked his Worship.

"It is uncertain. She has gone to Bangkok and will probably be back in a week," replied the Inspector.

"What do you propose to ask me to do?"

"I have been instructed to ask for another week's remand."

"Have you any papers?"

"No, your Worship."

"Can you give me any facts?"

"Yes I can give you some facts. On the person of the woman there was a large number of pawntickets of property which was undoubtedly stolen from the Childar."

"That is perfectly clear?"

"Yes."

"Certain property in Macao has been identified?"

"Yes, it has been identified there."

"By the people who were robbed?"

"No, some of the informers. This woman has a son who will say that meetings were held to arrange this piracy; he took the police to Macao and pointed out some of the gang. He saw the meeting in his mother's house at Yau-mai."

"He gives evidence against all four?"

"Yes, there was also a daughter."

"Do you suspect that these persons were on board the Childar?"

"No, your Worship."

"None of them?"

"Probably the second defendant was on board."

"The one in the blue coat?"

"Yes. It is proved that they held meetings regarding this piracy in this house and they were present."

"What about the property?"

"The property we have found in the pawnshop will be identified; perhaps, by the compradors of the Childar."

"You four people are remanded until Wednesday next, April 22, at ten o'clock," said his Worship.

INTERESTING SEQUEL.

Master Of The Childar Charged.

This morning at the Marine Court, before Commander Basil Taylor R.N., Inspector Gordon charged the master of the s.s. Childar with, after having obtained a port clearance for 50 Asiatic passengers, leaving the waters of the Colony with a number greater than that allowed by the clearance on March 15.

The Chiao-Siam Steam Navigation Co. charterers of the s.s. Childar were charged with unlawfully and knowingly consenting to the shipping of a greater number of passengers than allowed by the port clearance.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence in both cases.

L.S. John Moody said that on the morning of March 15 he received a copy of the clearance of the s.s. Childar. He went on board at about seven in the morning and asked the chief officer what time the vessel was to sail. He was told 10 o'clock, and at that hour he returned, to find the vessel still working cargo from junk. He waited until 10.30 o'clock, but as he had other work to do in the harbour he went away and returning at 12.30 p.m. found the ship was going.

His Worship:—Were there any passengers on board at ten?

ROMANTIC ENGAGEMENT.

Interesting Couple In Hongkong.

Mr. William Tutherly, a prominent attorney of Manila and well known for his work in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic games, arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai. The China Press says, on leaving Shanghai, "with him was his fiancée, Miss S. C. Fooks, of Delaware, to whom he became engaged a short while ago in Japan."

"The courtship which ended in the engagement" in cherry-blossom time in Japan was a romantic one. Mr. Tutherly knew Miss Fooks, who comes of a prominent and wealthy family in Delaware, before he went to the Philippines as a Volunteer during the insurrection. A few years ago, Miss Fooks visited the Philippines on a world circling tour and the acquaintance was renewed.

"When Mr. Tutherly learned that she was to spend the winter with her cousin in Honolulu he cabled her to come to Japan, where he was planning to spend a short vacation and there the engagement took place. The date of the marriage has not yet been fixed and Miss Fooks and her cousin will continue on to Europe and the United States."

The party is staying at the Hongkong Hotel, and I was greeted by many friends yesterday.

—I did not go on board then your Worship.

Witness explained that he did not know what hour the ship was sailing. It was not clearly marked on the clearance, and it was to ascertain this that he called on the Childar. Otherwise he would not have gone on board until the ship had got under way.

Inspector Gordon said that on March 16 at about 1 p.m. he boarded the s.s. Childar which was lying at the West Point anchorage. The captain reported that the ship had been pirated on the evening of March 15. He had cleared from Hongkong with a clearance for fifty passengers and he returned to the port without having reached his destination with about one hundred and ten on board, sixty in excess of clearance.

Mr. Lewis:—The ship has a passenger certificate?—She had.

And she is licensed to carry 700 passengers?—I understand so.

I think it is a fact that the Harbour Office was closed on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday all day, so we could not have cleared our ship on Sunday morning?—That is so.

The alternatives were, then, either to refuse to take the passengers or delay the sailing until Monday?—That is so.

That is what happened, the passengers came on board on Sunday and they could not clear and they went to sea?—I believe those are the facts.

If the Captain had cleared the ship on Saturday with 700 passengers, and subsequently only two hundred went on board there would have been no prosecution?—Provided he amended the clearance afterwards, I believe there would be no prosecution.

In answer to other questions the witness said that the facts of the case had been in the hands of the authorities from the first and that the ship had remained in the harbour for five days after the return.

Mr. Lewis:—Everybody concerned had good reason to believe that no charge would be brought in respect to this particular clearance?—I would not say that. I mentioned to the captain that an offence had been committed, but I never went further than that.

His Worship:—I don't know whether it is a part of the defence that the passengers brought back were not embarked here?

Mr. Lewis:—They were embarked here.

His Worship:—You don't question that?

Mr. Lewis:—Oh no! They were embarked here.

Mr. Lewis submitted there being no dispute about the facts of the case, that at the time the passenger tickets were issued on Saturday, clearance was only wanted for fifty passengers, but on Sunday morning various passenger brokers applied for tickets to the Chinese agents; more tickets

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Theft From The Visitors' Room.

Mr. Deacon the custodian at Government House has reported to the Police that someone has stolen from the visitors' room at Government House a silver mounted cut glass inkstand on a black-wood base, valued at \$20.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

CANTON REGATTA.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—My notice has been drawn to an article in your issue of Wednesday, April 8, in connection with an ascribed "incident" in the Junior Pair race and which was thought necessary for publicity. I may state that the "lurch" crew" which competed against Canton was the Victoria Recreation Club who had decided to send up a pair too late to be printed in the programme. The race was run within the stipulated time, and in accordance with the regulations laid down.

In accord with our Junior crew's request, which has sportingly offered to row the event over again, I have notified the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club of this and if they still think there is any cause for complaint, we shall be only too pleased to see them again in Canton.

Yours etc,
F. A. KONITZKY,
Hon. Sec.,
Canton Rowing Club.

Canton, April 13, 1914.

were issued and more passengers went on board. The brokers did not engage the passages until Sunday morning and the result was that there were on board at the time the ship sailed a number of passengers in excess of the clearance. He submitted that it was a technical offence. On Sunday no amendment could be made to the clearance certificate and the agents had either to say "We will not do the business for which we are here, or we will take the passengers on board and wait until Monday with its attendant loss." He thought he was right in saying that if the master had cleared for seven hundred passengers and if he had handed in on Monday a note that he had only carried two hundred nothing would have happened.

His Worship:—Probably not. Mr. Lewis:—I think the case would be met by a formal conviction and nothing more.

H. Nielsen, the captain of the s.s. Childar, said that on March 14, he was informed by the agents for the charterers that there would be fifty passengers and on that day he obtained from the harbour office a clearance for that number of passengers. On Sunday morning a number of passengers came on board in excess of the clearance but with tickets which had been duly provided by the agents. He sailed at 11.30 that morning.

His Worship:—You knew that you had more than fifty passengers on board—No sir; I did not.

In answer to questions by Inspector Gordon the witness detailed an incident which happened after the ship had started. While in the middle of the Central Fairway a Chinese rushed up to him said something, showed a certificate with a photo on one side and writing on the other, but failed to make the witness understand what he wanted. Through the compradors on board, he learnt that the man was an officer in the department of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and, hearing this, he helped the man to get ashore in a sampan.

Mr. Gordon:—Did he tell you through the compradors that several passengers on board had very little luggage?—No sir.

Yung Sing-kow, the agent's manager, deposed to selling tickets in all to the number of 233 but of these 12 were returned after the ship had sailed.

Mr. Lewis again submitted that the offence was purely technical. His Worship reserved his decision until to-morrow morning when he will deliver it at 10.30 o'clock.

ST STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

His Excellency on the Want of Mutual Confidence.

His Excellency the Governor, presented the prizes at St. Stephen's College, this morning. Among those present were Lady May, Bishop Lander and Mrs. Lander, Sir O. Eliot, Captain Alison A.D.O., Venerable Archdeacon Barnett, Rev. A.D. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Rev. Bro. Peter, Mr. Patterson, Miss Skipton, Miss Stewart, Mr. Bittzer, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, Mrs. Percy and Mr. S.W. To'o.

The Ven. Archdeacon Barnett (warden) in the course of his report said: A review of the eleventh year's history of St. Stephen's College is suggestive both of advance and change. New class rooms have been added. Kitchen, covered play shed and out offices have been rebuilt, providing both better accommodation and improved sanitation. During these twelve months 83 new students have entered College. The total number on the roll has been 245. The House with 42 boarders has never been so full as during the past term, and the Boarders' Union, constituted on self governing principles, has contributed considerably to the discipline and harmony of the whole house. This freedom from friction among boarders is worth mentioning seeing that Chinese students are attracted to the College not only from Kwangtung and Kwangsei; from the far western provinces of Szechuen and Yunnan; from Fukien and north of Shanghai; but also from Australia, Singapore, Batavia, Java, Cuba, and even as far afield as Peru.

The teaching staff has remained fairly constant during the year, giving a sense of stability and ensuring efficiency throughout the school. We have missed for a time the help of certain lectures from the Rev. W. H. Hewitt who is now at home. Notwithstanding, the staff includes seven graduates of British Universities, also an English certificated teacher, Mrs. Glassman. With so strong an English staff, there is need for only two Anglo-Chinese masters, both of whom are giving valuable and faithful service. For Chinese studies an additional staff of four classical masters is provided. And to-day mention must be made also of the College Bursar, Mr. Stephen To'o. Eleven years ago To'o's See-hon was one of the original six—all boarders, who formed the nucleus of St. Stephen's. From the time he passed out of school until now he has faithfully served his College with unassuming devotion.

There has been no spirit of unrest from political upheavals in China, such as marred the work in 1912. Classes have continued uninterrupted throughout each term. Of the nature of that work former reports have spoken in detail. Suffice it now to say that with a few notable exceptions—frequent test examinations and personal inspection give evidence of steady progress. The Dux of Form VI and of the College, Man Sai-tai, won his position with 78.9 per cent. of marks reckoned on ten examination subjects. Of Form Va, Lei Kan-kwong was Dux with 79.3 per cent.; of Form Vb, Leung Yun-ohat with 70.4 per cent.; of Form IV and IVb, Leung Nai-yuen and Chung Ying-chun with 78.9 and 78 per cent. respectively; of Form III, Sang Chin-heung, 86.7 per cent.; Form II, Cheung Mei-shuk, 94 per cent.; Form Ib, Fung Kai-sun, 85 per cent. The winners of the Wei On Scholarship for 1913 are Man Sai-tai and Wong Shin-kan.

Turning now to outside examinations: In July last, five candidates passed the Senior Oxford (two of whom gained Distinction in Classical Chinese); eight the Junior, and five Preliminary (one of these also obtaining Distinction). In addition to these, candidates sixteen others passed the University matriculation. One of them, Yen Ue-chuen qualified for the King Edward Scholarship in Arts, except that he was unfortunate enough not to have been born a British subject. Wei Wing-lok has already been mentioned as the holder of the first King Edward Scholarship in Engineering. Other University honours are Lau

Tung, Vice Chancellor's prize, first term in Arts, and Leung Nai-hang, Vice Chancellor's prize, first term in Engineering, and in the Intermediate examination, first in Pure Mathematics.

On other occasions reference has been made to Old Boys studying abroad: Mr. Lo Po-lim, B. A. Oxon., and Mr. Wan Lu-shing, B. Sc. London with honours in Chemistry, have recently returned to the Colony. Mr. Lo Kwanyam, B. A. L.L.B., Oxon., holds an influential position in the Government at Peking. Mr. Chau Kwan-lam, B.A. and Prize-man, Durham, the Secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Union in Great Britain, has been of special service to Chinese students who have gone to England to continue their studies.

St. Stephen's College Old Boys Association has not yet been established on a permanent basis. We hope that immediate steps will be taken to bring the Association into active being.

The Sports Committee has been energetic under the chairmanship of Mr. Britton. Swimming, tennis, football, have all received attention. In the Schools' League football matches we have won three lost three, and drawn two. At the Hongkong Inter Schools Sports last year, the senior championship was won by Ho Wing-lei, and the senior 100 yds. by Lau Kwai-cheuk. Our own school sports recently held by kind permission on the Jockey Club ground, were a decided success. For the first time events were contested in three sections: Senior, Middle, and Junior. The special cups in these divisions fell respectively to Pau Shin-wai, Yip In-hang, and Yip Taz-wa, the two last named being boarders.

Earlier in the year a change in the Wardenship of the College was announced. This change has become necessary because the dual duties of Warden and Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in South China could no longer be filled by one man with justice to the claims of either office. St. Stephen's requires and is worthy of the undivided attention of a Warden to control and develop it. It is the choice of others that the Wardenship has been relinquished and the Secretariat retained. From tomorrow therefore the Rev. A. D. Stewart, M.A., becomes Warden. The growth and success of St. Paul's College under Mr. Stewart's leadership affords ample justification for this appointment, and he can be assured of a warm welcome from both staff and students the unremitting toil of the masters is best testified to by the results recorded. Mr. Stewart's efforts on behalf of the College will be ably seconded by the co-operation of a united staff, to whose energy and sympathy in the past is due the present standing of St. Stephen's. The foundation aim of the College—the building of character and training for leadership—will be greatly strengthened by Mr. Stewart's personality.

His Lordship the Bishop said that the Archdeacon had, he thought, touched in his modesty, on the success of St. Stephen's College during the eleven years of its existence. When he originated it at that time, it was one of the pioneers of educational institutions of its kind in the world. Since then it had obtained a reputation that was, he supposed, world-wide. In India and in England and in America there were those who were enquiring about St. Stephen's College, Hongkong, wherein lay its success. He thought its success had lain very largely in the fact that it had had at the head of it a man who had been so devoted to it as Archdeacon Barnett (Applause). It was a testimony to the Church Missionary Society that that College was doing such good work in this place. His Lordship was in no way an agent of the Church Society; he was not appointed by the Church Missionary Society; he was not paid by this Society, and he certainly could not be dismissed by the Society therefore he felt free to say what he liked concerning the Church Missionary Society. He would like to say that the Church Missionary Society was doing a very great work for good, as he believed, in this place and different parts of China. It offered them a very poor salary; indeed it pro-

vided to give no stipend at all, but only gave allowances which would be sufficient for men or women to live upon. There were no pensions and there was no chance of promotion. Therefore those who joined the educational staff of the Church Missionary Society required, to be men and women with a good deal of self-sacrifice, and it found such a man when it found the Rev. E. J. Barnett. By his sound learning, his ripe experience and his intense devotion, he had built it up to what it was now. He was now relinquishing the College which was so dear to him and which had become part of his life. They had in the Rev. Mr. Stewart a worthy successor to Archdeacon Barnett, a man whose name was a household word in China on account of the family devoting its life to the welfare of the Chinese. The present family were ready to lay down their lives for missionary work as their parents did. Mr. Stewart was a man who was able to inspire others and he was willing to take charge of that College because he felt it to be his duty. If he got the support of the masters and the students, which he believed he would, St. Stephen's would not only have a great past, but would have even a greater future (Applause).

His Lordship then went on to welcome His Excellency and said that they looked upon his Excellency as their candid friend owing to the great interest he had taken in the College. They knew he would be frank with them and aside from giving credit when due would criticise where he thought it was necessary. He invited His Excellency to address them now (Applause).

His Excellency said:—My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen. It affords me peculiar pleasure to come here to-day on account of the peculiar circumstances under which we meet. The report that we have heard read is a very good one and shows much progress—satisfactory progress, on the part of this college. My Lord Bishop has asked me to take the part of the candid critic, but I must remind you that really I know nothing about this college except from hearsay. If you will remember, the Government passed a little Ordinance which might have given it power to gain an inside knowledge of what the work is in this college, but the authorities of the college came to the conclusion that they would rather be outside the scope of the ordinance. I don't wish to criticise their decision, but at the same time I am a very practical person—I'm afraid there is not much imagination about me—and I cannot criticise unless I have solid facts upon which to base opinions. That the college is in a satisfactory state I have very little doubt; its reputation stands high and the fact of it being up till now under the management of such a man as the Reverend Mr. Barnett, alone justifies me in forming a very favourable opinion of its reputation. I remember the time the college was instituted; I have seen it growing and all I can say is that I sincerely trust that it is as good as its name; and if it is as good as its name it is very good indeed.

The most important point raised in the report is one concerning the desirability of instituting certain additional examinations by the University. I may say that my friend on the left (Sir Charles Eliot) and those associated with him in the management of the University have already taken this subject into consideration. The report goes on to touch on another point with regard to the permission of students to attend lectures under certain conditions in the University. It is not quite clear to me what is really desired—I would suggest if the College Authorities have any proposal to make on that behalf, they should address Sir Charles Eliot on the subject. I have no doubt he will give the matter his usual sympathetic consideration.

The report concludes with a sentiment I thoroughly endorse. I would like to add to it that in addition to the cultivation of righteousness, I wish the Chinese would cultivate the practical power of mutual confidence. I know many Chinese in this Colony and I have a very great respect for many of them, but I

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

RECEIVED

NEW SHIPMENTS OF FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON.

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can truthfully say I don't know two men who really trust each other. It is an extraordinary characteristic, because you can find amongst Europeans here men who trust each other so implicitly that they have as much confidence in a trusted friend as they have in themselves. In fact many of them will trust the judgment of a friend more than their own opinion. It is a peculiar Chinese characteristic, want of mutual confidence. I can assure you that the want of it is evidenced every day. Chinese would carry more weight outside their own country and they would manage their affairs in their own country far better if they can cultivate the power of working together with mutual trust and confidence. We have been reminded to-day that Mr. Barnett is about to resign his close connection with this College. I have no doubt all those here regret the step he has been obliged to take, but we are glad all those of us who are interested in this institution that he will still be at hand for his valuable advice and assistance. I am personally interested in the gentleman who is to succeed him. We have the honour of being fellow countrymen—in fact, as you say in China, we are fellow villagers. His family, besides the reputation it has gained in China, is one of extremely good repute in Ireland. I am a firm believer in good blood and his family is of good old stock from which one can look for good sound work and good opinions (Applause). Mr. Stewart's uncle and I were at the same day school together longer ago than I care to remember, in Dublin, and if Mr. Stewart is anything like his uncle as to character, and I am sure he inherits the family character to the fullest degree, that he ought to make a worthy successor to his very worthy predecessor (Applause). I wish the College every success and prosperity under his new guidance and I trust he will not feel too severely the loss it is sustaining in the loss of Mr. Barnett (Applause).

His Excellency then presented the prizes and the function came to a close with the usual formalities.

BEGGING FOR STAMPS.

Insurance Act as Incentive To Vagrancy.

Tramps are finding stamped insurance cards of use to them in getting board and lodging without work at the workhouses.

During a discussion at the Alton Board of Guardians a member asked how tramps were treated who produced insurance cards properly stamped.

The workhouse master said: "If a tramp produces a stamped card he is given lodgings and breakfast the next morning, is allowed to take his discharge without doing any work, and given food for the day when he left."

"Many of them beg the money for the stamps. For every tramp who has a way ticket now twelve have insurance cards."

The chairman asked: "Do you think it promotes vagrancy?"

"I think it does," was the master's reply.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Yang-tze Insurance Association, Limited.

The report for presentation to the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Association, No. 26, the Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, April 24 states:—

Working Account 1912 and Former Years.—This Account shows a Credit Balance of \$317,107.78, against a credit balance of \$269,334.21 for the previous year. The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend to shareholders of 20 per cent. out of this Account, and the Transfer of \$50,000 to the Credit of Re-insurance Reserve fund and \$10,000 to the Credit of Building Reserve fund. The Account will then stand as follows:—

Dividend of 20%...	(\$12 per Share) \$144,000.00
To Re-insurance...	
Reserve Fund	50,000.00
To Building	
Reserve Fund	10,000.00
Balance Carried	
Forward	113,107.78

Working Account 1913.—The Net Premium earned during 1913, after deducting Return Premium, Re-insurance Premium, &c., amount to \$1,593,496.29 against \$1,357,748.39 during 1912, and the Account shows a Balance at Credit of \$774,700.30. The Directors recommend the payment of a Special Dividend of 5 per cent.—\$3 per Share, to be paid out of interest earned, which will absorb \$30,000, and to carry forward the balance of \$738,700.30. The Dividends will be paid in Taels at Exchange 73. \$15 per Share at Exchange 73—Taels 10.95 per Share.

Re-insurance Reserve Fund.—With the addition of \$50,000 as recommended above this Reserve Fund will stand at \$460,095.04. Building Reserve Fund.—After crediting this fund with \$10,000, as recommended above, it will amount to \$70,000.

Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.—This Account has been increased by \$41,884.74 and now amounts to \$59,749.22.

Sterling Exchange has been taken at 2/6 5/16 (the Demand Rate on 31st December, 1913) and the relative value between Dollars and Taels at 73.

Investments.—The Value on 31st December last, has been taken for all the Association Investments.

Directors.—It is with deep regret that the death of Mr. James M. Young has to be recorded. Mr. Young had been a Director of the Association for 27 years and during the past 20 years was Chairman of the Board. Mr. A. W. Burkill was invited to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Young. Mr. Burkill offers himself for election at the Meeting of Shareholders and, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the other Directors all retire from Office, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson, Chartered Accountants, who offer themselves for re-election.

W. S. JACKSON, Secretary, Shanghai, 3rd April, 1914.

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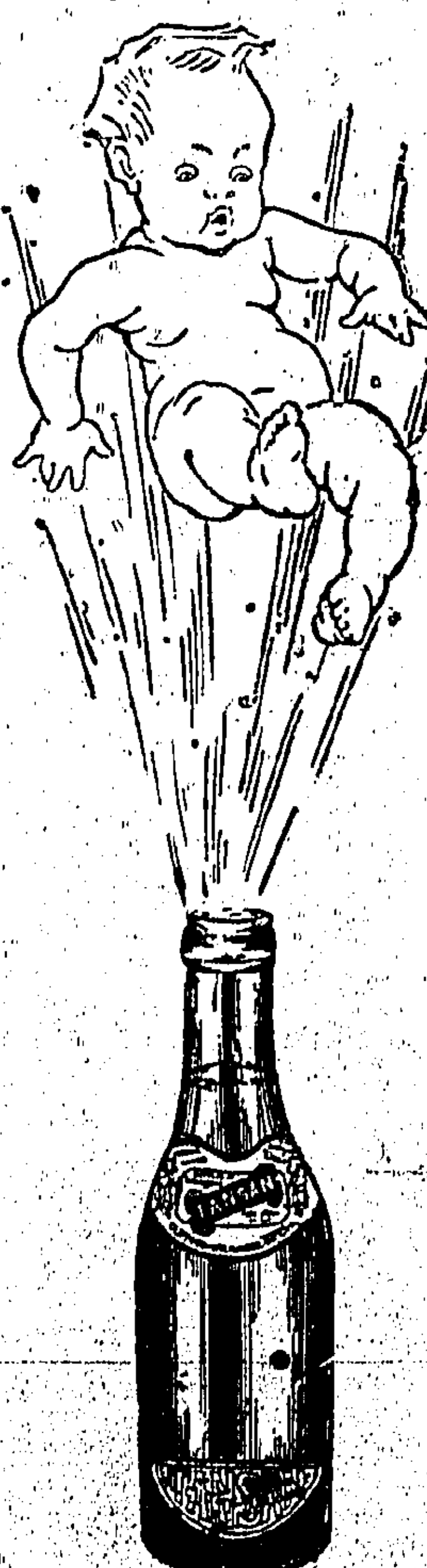
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

Going on Leave To-morrow.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies proceed home on leave to-morrow. They will be away for about six months.

During the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Gompertz will act in his place, the position of Acting Puisne Judge being taken by Mr F. A. Hyslop.

BILLIARDS.

Close Play in the Second Round.

As a result of yesterday evening's play in the second round of the Soldiers' Club Billiards Tournament the lead of three which the 88th Co. R. G. A. held over the Staff and Departments has been changed to a loss of fourteen points by which number the latter team now lead. Throughout this match play has ruled very even, honours being fairly divided. For the 88th, O. S. M. Bliss beat Conductor Chamberlain by 20 points, and Pte. Bartholomew, who made the best break for some little time yet—42—scored a win for the Staff and Departments by 36 points over Gunner Cooper.

The scores to date are as follows:—

88th Coy. R.G.A.	
Gunner Grover	248
Bom. Pritchard	250
Gunner Draper	250
Gunner Hook	161
O.S.M. Bliss	250
Gunner Cooper	204

Staff and Departments.	
Pte. Dickson	250
Staff-Sergt. Coy.	245
O. S. M. Owl	161
Staff-Sergt. Foster	250
Conductor Chamberlain	221
Pte. Bartholomew	250

1377

TWO MOTIONS.

Full Court Appeals Pending.

In the Full Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice, the Pasine Judge and Mr. Hyslop, a motion for leave to appeal to Privy Council against the decree of the Full Court in the partnership case of Ho Chiu-lam alias Ho Yin-tong appellant, versus Ho San-lam alias Ho Ngak-lau respondent, terminated, the usual order being given.

Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. L. D'Almeida appeared for the appellants and Mr. E. H. Sharp K. O. and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the respondents.

THE BIG CLAIM CASE.
The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.O. instructed by Mr. L. D'Almeida, in the case in which the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company secured judgment against T. P. Margues, for \$35,000, applied to the Chief Justice for a stay.

After hearing the recital of conditions mentioned by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Sharp for the Company said he did not mind so long as the amount bore the ordinary interest of eight per cent. whether it was put up in cash or security to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

The application was granted.

R. G. A. Sports.
The prizes mentioned in the matter dealing with the R. G. A. sports yesterday referred to the mile race and not to the relay race for Indian troops.

Schools Sports.
This afternoon the heats preliminary to the Hongkong Schools Athletic Sports are being run off in the Happy Valley.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The 60th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on March 18, on the bank's premises 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the Chairman) presiding.

Mr T. H. Whitehead (joint manager) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: "The shareholders probably will have noticed that the accounts have only been signed by one auditor, Mr Mowat, in place of the two auditors, Mr Mowat and Mr W. A. Browne. The reason is that Mr Browne, unfortunately has had a severe illness lately, and, indeed, is at present incapacitated from work. He was therefore unable to sign the balance-sheet, but the accounts have been audited by Mr Browne's firm, as well as by Mr Mowat, and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. have given us a letter in respect to the auditing of the accounts which I will ask Mr Whitehead to read."

Mr Whitehead then read the letter referred to, in which Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. certified that, in their opinion, the balance-sheet properly represented the position of the bank at the 31st December last, as shown by the books at the head office and the certified returns from the several agencies and branches. He also read Mr Mowat's report, as appended to the accounts.

The Chairman: I might mention that, in terms of our deal of settlement, one auditor is sufficient. On three previous occasions, some years ago, only one auditor, signed the balance-sheet, I merely mention this for your information, and so that you should not think that there is anything amiss with regard to the absence of Mr. Browne's signature. It is always well to be on the right side. I assume that the report and balance-sheet may be taken as read, and that being so I will make a few remarks before putting the first resolution. The balance sheet and report now presented to you for adoption are satisfactory proof of the fact that this bank participated with advantage in the general activity of trade which characterised the year 1913. During that period our resources were very fully and profitably utilised, and the net results show a profit which has never been exceeded in the history of the bank. This is the more satisfactory seeing that we celebrate to-day our sixtieth birthday—this is our sixtieth annual general meeting—and I think we may congratulate ourselves on having arrived at a good ripe old age and being still full of honour and of earning capacity. (Hear, hear.) Of course, we have had our troubles and anxieties. In some cases the results have not been up to our expectations. China, for example, is still in the throes of an unsettled Constitution, and the conditions of the country, especially of the provinces, are such as to be adverse to any great expansion of trade such as we had hoped for. Indeed, it is remarkable that with such unsettled conditions so good a volume of trade has been carried on during the past year. But until the finances of China are put in order, until currency reform is seriously taken in hand, and until the surroundings generally have improved, it is impossible that we can look for any great improvement in trade. Touching on the finances of China, has not the time arrived when the Great Powers might seriously consider the question of a substantial reduction, if not an entire cessation of the payments on account of the Boxer indemnity, which payments are such a terrible drag on the finances of the country? Such a measure would be an

immense relief to the public purse; it would show the practical sympathy of the Powers towards China, and, I am sure, would earn the lasting gratitude of China as a nation. (Hear, hear.) In return for this, arrangements would probably be possible whereby foreign goods should be held, after payment of the small Customs duty of 5 per cent, free of all taxes inland. In other words, that the like, of which we have heard so much in the past, should be abolished. In India we have the unusual position of an adverse balance of trade. According to our latest returns, that balance was 143 crores of rupees, or, say, £9,800,000. Now, in explanation of this we have only to examine the interesting figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which show during the period April 1 to December 31, last—an increase in imports of merchandise of 19 crores of rupees. Indeed, under nearly every head of imports we see increases, but especially in the cases of metals, machinery, railway material, piece goods, and woolen goods. Now, it may be argued from these figures, coupled with the fact that somewhat large stocks have accumulated in some of the markets of India, that we have signs of over-trading, but I think we are justified in assuming that these large imports are really evidence of an increased spending capacity on the part of the people of India, and that is the result of half a dozen years of magnificent prosperity. It is true that at the moment in a limited area famine conditions prevail owing to the deficient rainfall last season, but, as Sir William Meyer observed in his Budget speech last month, "The people of India are in good heart, and their staying power has increased," so I regard this merely as a temporary set-back, and of course it is likely that we shall see the results of this scarcity in decreased exports from Karachi of wheat and seeds during the coming months, as already part of the surplus grain crops are being moved from the Punjab to the United Provinces and other districts where scarcity prevails. In regard to exports, I think it is extremely interesting to notice that the value of opium exports has decreased by seven crores of rupees during the past nine months—very remarkable figures—and this in addition to decreased shipments of wheat and barley from Karachi, added to the heavy increases in the imports to which I have already alluded, will sufficiently account for the adverse balance of trade. Apart from natural causes, to which I have alluded, trade in India, especially in regard to woolen and piece goods, has somewhat suffered from the restriction of credit in the native bazaars consequent on the failure of several Swadeshi banks in Bombay and up country.

The collapse of these institutions was entirely due to an absolute disregard of the elementary principles of banking. Where speculation is rife and credit is given without limit, without restriction, and without regard to safety, there can be but one end. It is fortunate indeed that the effect of these native failures was limited—I think extraordinarily limited—and as regards the European banks their credit remains absolutely unimpaired; in fact, I should say rather strengthened in comparison with what has happened in regard to these native banks. (Hear, hear.) But in connection with these failures a somewhat serious position arose in the silver market in London. It was found on the closing of the doors of the Indian Specie Bank that that bank had an overbought position in silver of some three millions sterling. So we were faced with this position—that either we had to take prompt action in concert with those interested in the silver market or stand by and see an

almost certain heavy drop in the price of silver, with serious and far-reaching effects. Many of our friends and constituents of this bank trading with the East, and the Far East would have met with undoubtedly serious losses through no fault of their own, but through this rash speculation on the part of the Specie Bank. Prompt action was necessary. A syndicate was formed, in which we took leading part, and the whole of the silver—of the value of about three millions sterling—was taken over at a fixed price. Safety was assured, confidence was restored in the silver market, and the price of silver was maintained at a fair level. (Hear, hear.) The whole transaction has been carefully and skilfully managed, and our thanks are due to the small committee which has had the management of the matter, and which has worked it most successfully, with this effect—that almost the whole lot of silver has been sold, and no loss whatever is anticipated. (Hear, hear.)

The Indian Currency Commission.

The final report of the Indian Currency Commission will have been received with great interest and appreciation. I think we should congratulate the chairman and members of that Commission on the speedy termination of their labours and on the very prompt and businesslike manner in which they have issued their final report. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure that the report of the commission will result in good. It will clear away many misunderstandings and many misapprehensions, throw light on many interesting subjects, and show that the finances of the Indian Government have not been mismanaged in the way they were believed to have been mismanaged. (Hear, hear.) With most of the conclusions and recommendations I think we shall all agree, especially in regard to the keeping of a moiety of the gold standard reserve in actual gold, in the granting of sterling drafts in India by the Indian Government on London when occasion requires, and also in the more liberal granting of loans to the Presidency banks from the Treasury balances—the surplus funds which would otherwise be lying idle in the reserve treasuries. I think that will have a very great effect and will be very much appreciated by the mercantile community of India. (Hear, hear.) As regards the very vexed question of a State Bank for India, I desire to associate myself with and to support the views so well expressed by Mr. Robert Campbell, the able chairman of the National Bank of India, at their meeting yesterday.

With a view to providing improved and increased accommodation for our staff at the head office, your directors have taken a very favourable opportunity of acquiring the premises, No. 2, Great St. Helen's, immediately adjacent to this building. At a very small cost we are able to link up the new premises with the old, and it will give us very much needed ground space. At the present time we shall only require to use the ground floor, and we have already let the upper floors to excellent tenants. At Singapore we have also found it necessary to acquire a site and build premises, and your directors have also decided to open a branch in Peking. For that purpose, as we were unable to hire any suitable office there at a very prohibitive figure, we have acquired a small site in the Legation area, and we are proceeding to build offices there suitable to our requirements. Of course, all these extensions of the buildings are absolutely necessary to keep pace with the extension of our business abroad; they are necessities in all cases, but we do not build without very careful consideration.

The Appropriation of the Earnings.
Now, I have only to refer

generally to the report and balance-sheet. I am sure you will all agree that it reflects the greatest credit on our managers, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Preston. (Hear, hear.) I name them especially, but it reflects credit on all the staff. To those gentlemen, however, we attribute a great deal of our success, and I cannot tell you how greatly I personally appreciate their work. I think it is only right to give them a word of praise apart from the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) It is satisfactory that, although last year we had a record in our earnings, we have beaten that by over £20,000 this year. We have made ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts; we have written off depreciation on securities, and we have been able to show a very good net balance available. In dealing with that balance the directors simply carried out their policy, so often expressed, of building up the reserve and strengthening the bank in every possible way, so as not only to improve its already good credit in the financial world, but to improve the property of the shareholders. I do not think I need say anything further, and I will therefore propose "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." (Cheers.)

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I have now to propose "That a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31st last, together with a bonus of 12s. per share, both free of income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 25th inst."

The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman—I have next to propose "That the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

This was seconded by Mr. Thomas Cathbertson, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman—I have also to propose "That Mr. William Foot Mitchell, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director." I might mention that Mr. Mitchell is unavoidably absent to-day, as he had to go abroad, and also that our old and valued director, Sir Henry Cunningham, is laid up by illness, and very much regrets that he is not allowed to attend to-day.

Mr. L. A. Wallace seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. H. M. Ross—The next resolution which has been placed in my hands is "That Mr. Magnus Mowat and Mr. William Adolphus Browne be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year." Seeing that we have done so well with one auditor, I am not quite sure that the terms of this resolution are such as might commend themselves to us, but for the fact that Mr. Browne is unfortunately ill. We recognize—in proposing this resolution last year I recognized—his valuable services. We all deeply appreciate them, and therefore, sir, although the resolution conflicts with the position of affairs, in proposing two auditors, let us hope that those two auditors will give us better results this year than they have done in the past year. It is usually your custom to invite remarks from the shareholders. I know that I have inflicted myself on these meetings year after year. I hope I shall not do so again, because the subject which I called me to my feet is now, I trust, happily terminated. But before referring to that I should like to ask you, Sir, whether the interesting figures you gave con-

cerning the imports and exports of India included, or did not include, treasure.

The Chairman—Merchandise only.

Mr. Ross—Thank you. I think we should be a very ill-conditioned body of shareholders if we were not more than satisfied with the splendid results of the past year. (Hear, hear.) When I first bought my shares in this bank in 1903—the year in which, if I recollect rightly, you joined the board of directors—the net profits were £70,000; they are this year £350,000. Therefore they have more than doubled in the 10 years. Now he would be a rash prophet who would say that we shall double them again in the course of the next 10 years, but, knowing as we do that banking in India and in the East generally is in its infancy, we can look forward, I am sure, with the utmost confidence to very great and profitable progress in the next 10 years. You alluded, sir, to the question which has brought me to my feet year after year, and that is the question of the Indian currency and the recommendations of the Royal Commission. As you know, I was a witness before that Commission, and, therefore, perhaps I may be privileged to say that, with the exception of the too cautious refusal to give us any guidance whatever as to the ultimate size of the gold standard reserve, the recommendations appear to me to be very admirable and very elaborate, and to meet every probable contingency. We know from the evidence of Sir James Meeson, who represents the Government of India, that in the crisis of 1907 no one seemed exactly to know what to do—neither the Government of India, nor its commercial advisers, nor the exchange banks, nor the Secretary of State—and for a few days there was undoubtedly confusion. Now there will never be excuse for that confusion again, I think, with those very elaborate and interesting recommendations before us, which are a text-book for future guidance. With regard to the three recommendations which you mentioned, there is one in particular which I think should appeal directly to the shareholders and depositors of this bank. It is that in which the Government is recommended definitely to undertake to grant sterling remittances on London at gold export point whenever required to do so. Now, it is quite true, as our manager, Mr. Fraser, said in his interesting evidence before the Commission, that the Government of India cannot let exchange fall without ruining the country and everyone in it, and therefore we knew that in the last resort the Government must always come to the rescue, but I think it gives us all a much more comfortable feeling. Both shareholders and sterling depositors, when we know that it is not what the Government may be forced to do, but what the Government has voluntarily undertaken to do. You, sir, and your fellow-directors will have a weight taken off your minds when you are employing our vast resources in India, knowing that if this recommendation is adopted by the Government—as I trust it will be—you will have behind you a guarantee that these large sterling resources at your disposal will be safely returned in case of need to the depositors and shareholders of this company. In making that recommendation, not only have the Royal Commission rendered an important service to India, but they have rendered in particular a service to all interested in exchange banks. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. B. Henley: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution for the re-election of the auditors.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carl E. Melchers, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think all the shareholders have every reason to be very satisfied with

the excellent report which you have placed before us, and our very best thanks are due to our chairman, the directors, the managers and the staff for the great skill and ability with which they have steered our sixty-year-old ship, often through stormy weather. I beg to propose that our very best thanks be given to the chairman, the directors, the managers and the staff. (Applause)

A Shareholder: I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I must first of all apologise to Mr. Ross for not calling upon the shareholders to make remarks, if they wished to do so, before I put the first resolution. I quite overlooked it. I am sure we are all indebted to Mr. Ross for his very interesting remarks on the Currency Commission Report. The directors, the managers, myself, and the staff generally desire to thank Mr. Melchers most heartily for his very kind and encouraging words to-day. It is always a pleasure to know that our labours meet with appreciation on the part of the shareholders, and I am sure they do so to-day. It will be an incentive to all of us to put our shoulders to the wheel and endeavour to keep up the high standard at which we have arrived. I may say that the thanks of the shareholders are fully earned by the managers and staff both at home and abroad. My continued experience is that they all work not only with their heads, but with their hearts, and they look upon the bank as if it belonged to them. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

The Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, F.C., on Thursday, March 19, R. J. Black, Esq., the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, Mr. Mould will read the notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report.

The Chief Manager (Mr. P. Mould) read the notice and also the report of the Auditors.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, I have now the pleasure to submit to you the results of the past year's work, and I hope I may be permitted, as usual, to take the report and accounts as read. It is very pleasing to us to be able to lay before you so satisfactory a statement of our position, and I venture to think it will be equally gratifying to you to see that the resources of the Bank have been materially strengthened and that we are consequently steadily increasing our ability to take our proper share in the ever-growing requirements of Eastern banking. It is chiefly due to the policy of adding to our reserves, which you have so wisely supported in the past, that we have secured and maintain the position we do, and your patience and forbearance has been of the greatest assistance to your Board in the management of your affairs; and it is also in a great measure due to that that the value of your property is what it stands at to-day. It is only comparatively a short time since the shares were at a considerable discount; they now stand at almost 100 per cent. premium. If our prosperity continues—and under ordinary circumstances I see no reason why it should not—I hope the date may not be far distant when this self-denial on your part will meet with its rewards. (Hear, hear.)

The year 1913 will be long remembered as a time of political stress and anxiety, more or less all the world over, and following in its wake there was 'prolonged

sensitiveness and stringency in nearly every monetary centre. Trade, however, with the East was, on the whole, satisfactory and up to expectations, though towards the end of the year banking troubles in Bombay and Northern India gave rise to apprehension, and for a time credit in the bazaars was severely shaken. It is a matter for congratulation that the acute stage was not of long duration, and, when one considers the seriousness of the crisis, one cannot but help being impressed with the remarkable rapidity with which the situation cleared, and it says much for the inherent soundness and integrity of the native trader.

Troubles such as this are bound to leave their mark in places for a time, but I think we can look to an early return to normal conditions; and, happily, British banks have escaped with little harm.

Such times, of a necessity, have their anxieties, but there are also compensations, inasmuch as there has been ample remunerative employment for all our resources, and we are able to show a net profit for the year, after providing for a bonus to the staff, of £111,490, 7s. 11d. as compared with £68,965, 3s. 5d. in 1912. Out of that sum we have placed £50,000 to Reserve Account, bringing it up to £465,000; we have written down Premises Account by £8,000; placed £1,000 to the credit of Pension Fund; provided for all bad and doubtful debts; and written down securities to the value current on the 31st December; and we carry forward 1914, £34,004, 8s. 5d. (Applause).

I do not think there are any items in the balance sheet that require particular notice, except that Current Account and Fixed Deposits show a slight falling off, due solely to the tightness of money, which, naturally, did not encourage balances of current accounts being maintained larger than necessary. This, however, was only noticeable in London; the tendency was in the other direction in the East. Our cash position, you will see, was very strong, which we considered desirable in view of the possibilities in the Indian situation, and, owing to the liquid nature of our assets, it was easy of arrangement.

Unless you require any information in particular, I do not think I need detain you with further references to the accounts. You are, no doubt, aware that we have recently taken possession of, and moved into, our new premises, No. 15, Gracechurch Street; I am glad to say they have fully come up to our expectations, and are admirably suited to our requirements. The work has been carried out in a way reflecting the greatest credit on our Architect, Mr. Wallace, and Contractors, Messrs. Trollope & Coles. Those of you who have not visited them I hope will pay a visit of inspection, and I think you will be satisfied with the very complete arrangements that have been made for the conduct of the Bank's business. Your Board are very confident that the move we have made is a sound one, and that it will benefit our business in every way.

In conclusion, permit me to refer to the final report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. To those connected with the finances of India it is a document of the greatest interest. Facts and arguments have been marshalled in the most lucid and able manner, and the practical common sense with which the whole question has been dealt has been appreciated and has met with very general satisfaction. On the whole, the policy of the India Office and Government of India has been upheld, with certain modifications which time and experience have shown to be desirable.

There is only one point upon which a more definite decision might have, with advantage, laid to rest that controversial subject—an Indian State Bank. The weight of evidence is against it, and the arguments in its favour are more ideal than practical; and it is hoped that the day is far distant when theory will prevail over the hard facts of experience. (Hear, hear.)

I beg now to formally propose the following resolution:—"That the report of the Directors, with the audited statement of accounts and balance sheet at 31st December, 1913, presented to this meet-

ing, be, and the same are, hereby received, approved and adopted; and that a dividend on the 'A' and 'B' Shares of this Bank of 4 per cent., free of Income Tax, for the six months ending 31st December, 1913 (making 8 per cent., for the year), as recommended in the report, be, and the same is, hereby confirmed." I will ask Mr. Melville Simons to second that resolution, and then, before putting it to the meeting, I shall be glad to give any further information that may be required.

Mr. H. Melville Simons: I beg to second that.

Mr. H. A. Begg: Might I ask if the new premises in Gracechurch Street are freehold or leasehold?

The Chairman: They are freehold.

Mr. S. Sassoon: Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that we should have a Stock Exchange quotation for our shares? Very often we want to know the price, and we have to ask the broker; the broker has to ask the jobbers, and we do not know where we are. I think it would be very convenient to the Shareholders and the public at large if we could have a Stock Exchange quotation. This Bank now is very important, and I do not see why we should not have it like the others. I hope you will see your way to arrange it in future.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, with reference to the remarks of the gentleman who has just spoken this is a matter, I think, that has been before this meeting on several previous occasions. As you are aware, your Board have up to the present not been in favour of a Stock Exchange quotation—(hear, hear)—as we do not consider it would be in the interests of the Shareholders. However, this is entirely a question for the Shareholders to settle, and if there is any strong feeling expressed your Board will be very glad to take it into consideration. Well, gentlemen, as there are no other comments, apparently, I will put the resolution which I have just proposed to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Melville Simons: I beg to propose—"That Sir David Yale and Mr. James Campbell, the Directors retiring from the Board in rotation, be and they are hereby re-elected Directors of the Bank." I will ask Mr. Ryrie to second that.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie:—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman:—I think the next proposal comes from your side of the table.

Sir George S. Murray:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose—"That Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne & Co. be re-appointed Auditors of the Bank and that their remuneration be 150 guineas each for each audit."

Mr. J. Macandrew:—I beg to second that.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. H. H. Nelson:—I have much pleasure, gentlemen, in proposing a resolution of thanks for the excellent conduct of this institution. I should like, in the first instance, to express my satisfaction and the satisfaction of the shareholders that our newly-appointed Chief Manager should have such a pleasant report to place before his Directors for them to lay before us in this, the first year of his holding that office. I should like also to express the satisfaction that we all feel that the Directors have seen their way again to give a bonus to the staff of the Bank—always a very desirable thing from the point of view of the staff and I am sure an excellent thing from the point of view of the shareholders, because I attribute, and always have attributed, the very greatest importance to the fact that the staff are an excellent staff, doing excellent work, and I am sure they will feel the greatest satisfaction in such a recognition as I am about to propose. With regard to the remarks that have been made as to a Stock Exchange quotation, we have had that matter before us several times, and I have always steadily opposed the suggestion, because I do not see that any good result at all can come from the fact of having a Stock Exchange quotation in a Bank situated as we are. As a matter of fact, Directors—and espe-

cially Directors of financial institutions—have nothing whatever to do with the Stock Exchange. Their business is to look after the interests that they serve—to look after making good profits for their shareholders, and it is to my mind no help whatever in the realisation of necessary sales of bank shares that they should be quoted on the Stock Exchange. I know as a matter of fact that the shares of this Bank are very difficult to obtain even at the quoted price, but they would not be less so if they were quoted on the Stock Exchange. I may say for myself that I have been endeavouring to pick up a few of them lately but have failed except to a very moderate extent. There is one other thing I would like to say, which is to congratulate the Directors and all concerned upon the removal of the Bank to a suite of offices which are worthy of the Bank and will in the future be worthy of the far greater Bank which I believe this institution is destined to become. (Hear, hear.) The arrangements are capital; there is an excellent office, beautifully arranged, and it is a credit to the institution. I am very glad that the move has been made. I do not think there is anything else to which I need specially refer, so I will go on to the resolution which I have to place before you. I am sure we all desire to express the satisfaction we feel at having such a report placed before us as that which we have today. The steady advance that this Bank has made in prosperity has been most satisfactory to all concerned, and we earnestly hope that it will be continued. We have made excellent strides in the past and I think we shall make bigger ones in the future. I feel sure in my own mind that, given ordinary luck and fair play, this Bank will become a very great institution one of these fine days, and then it may be worthy of consideration as to whether the question of a Stock Exchange quotation may not be revived. At the present time I personally can see absolutely no good in it. Our Chairman to-day has placed before us an excellent statement of the position of the Bank. He has made some very shrewd remarks with regard to the policy which has been advocated by a certain number of persons—officials who do not know very much about it—in reference to the establishment of a State Bank in India. It is a subject which has been enlarged upon for some little time past, and I think that we will all recognise the fact that the general opinion of those who are best qualified to judge is against such an institution being established. The report we have before us undoubtedly the result of excellent work by our Chairman, by our Board, and emphatically by the Officers of the Bank. We are grateful to them for all they have done for us and for the report they have put before us, and I personally am very grateful to them for the judicious manner in which they have dealt with the large profits which they have made, in strengthening the position of the Bank by not only adding to the reserve fund but by taking something off the freehold which they have recently acquired, at the same time giving us a very fair dividend upon the money that we have invested. I trust and believe that this policy will be maintained for a considerable time to come, until the strength of this Bank shall be commensurate to the merits of its management. I have very much pleasure in proposing that the cordial thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman, the Directors, the Chief Manager and the Staff of the Bank for their services during the year 1913, resulting in the highly satisfactory report now presented. (Applause).

Mr. Francis Macgauran: I have great pleasure in seconding that. After what Mr. Nelson has said there is very little I can add, but there is no doubt that it is an efficient staff which has produced these very satisfactory results. They have had their share in building up this profit which enables us to place £50,000 to the Reserve. I am very glad to see that the Directors have continued to add to the Reserve, and I hope that line will still be adopted in the future. It is an absolute necessity in all these big banks to have a large reserve, and it is

very satisfactory to see that it is done. The staff, as I say, have had their share in this, and on behalf of the shareholders, as Mr. Nelson has very suitably put it, we beg to tender our sincere thanks to the Chairman, the Executive, and the Staff generally for their good work during the past year.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: On behalf of my colleagues and the staff I have very great pleasure in thanking you for the kindly reception you have given to this resolution proposed by Mr. Nelson in such very flattering and generous terms. I am only sorry that our colleague, Mr. Maitland, has been unavoidably prevented from being present to-day, as he is still abroad. He had hoped to have been back in time, but not having been very well of late he thought a few days longer would be for his benefit. That ends the meeting, gentlemen. The proceedings then terminated.

ally Directors of financial institutions—have nothing whatever to do with the Stock Exchange. Their business is to look after the interests that they serve—to look after making good profits for their shareholders, and it is to my mind no help whatever in the realisation of necessary sales of bank shares that they should be quoted on the Stock Exchange. I know as a matter of fact that the shares of this Bank are very difficult to obtain even at the quoted price, but they would not be less so if they were quoted on the Stock Exchange. I may say for myself that I have been endeavouring to pick up a few of them lately but have failed except to a very moderate extent. There is one other thing I would like to say, which is to congratulate the Directors and all concerned upon the removal of the Bank to a suite of offices which are worthy of the Bank and will in the future be worthy of the far greater Bank which I believe this institution is destined to become. (Hear, hear.) The arrangements are capital; there is an excellent office, beautifully arranged, and it is a credit to the institution. I am very glad that the move has been made. I do not think there is anything else to which I need specially refer, so I will go on to the resolution which I have to place before you. I am sure we all desire to express the satisfaction we feel at having such a report placed before us as that which we have today. The steady advance that this Bank has made in prosperity has been most satisfactory to all concerned, and we earnestly hope that it will be continued. We have made excellent strides in the past and I think we shall make bigger ones in the future. I feel sure in my own mind that, given ordinary luck and fair play, this Bank will become a very great institution one of these fine days, and then it may be worthy of consideration as to whether the question of a Stock Exchange quotation may not be revived. At the present time I personally can see absolutely no good in it. Our Chairman to-day has placed before us an excellent statement of the position of the Bank. He has made some very shrewd remarks with regard to the policy which has been advocated by a certain number of persons—officials who do not know very much about it—in reference to the establishment of a State Bank in India. It is a subject which has been enlarged upon for some little time past, and I think that we will all recognise the fact that the general opinion of those who are best qualified to judge is against such an institution being established. The report we have before us undoubtedly the result of excellent work by our Chairman, by our Board, and emphatically by the Officers of the Bank. We are grateful to them for all they have done for us and for the report they have put before us, and I personally am very grateful to them for the judicious manner in which they have dealt with the large profits which they have made, in strengthening the position of the Bank by not only adding to the reserve fund but by taking something off the freehold which they have recently acquired, at the same time giving us a very fair dividend upon the money that we have invested. I trust and believe that this policy will be maintained for a considerable time to come, until the strength of this Bank shall be commensurate to the merits of its management. I have very much pleasure in proposing that the cordial thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman, the Directors, the Chief Manager and the Staff of the Bank for their services during the year 1913, resulting in the highly satisfactory report now presented. (Applause).

Mr. Francis Macgauran: I have great pleasure in seconding that. After what Mr. Nelson has said there is very little I can add, but there is no doubt that it is an efficient staff which has produced these very satisfactory results. They have had their share in building up this profit which enables us to place £50,000 to the Reserve. I am very glad to see that the Directors have continued to add to the Reserve, and I hope that line will still be adopted in the future. It is an absolute necessity in all these big banks to have a large reserve, and it is

LAWN TENNIS.

Further Results in the Cricket Club Tournament.

The following are further results in the Tennis Tournament held in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club:—

Championship Singles, fourth round:—Penman beat Major Sambourne Palmer 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Singles Handicap B. Class, fourth round:—Hastley-Smith beat C. C. Clarke 6-2, 6-2; D. E. Clarke beat S. S. Moore, 6-4, 6-2. Mixed Doubles Handicap, third round:—Mr. Humphreys and Mrs. Armstrong beat Mr. Maitland and Mrs. Giles 6-3, 3-6, 7-5; Mr. Nietet and Mrs. Geddes beat Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Sanderson 7-5, 6-3.

"BETSY."

A Really Amusing Farce.

It is not often that a really amusing farce like "Betsy" is presented and the opportunity on Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week would not be missed. A lot of good work has been put in at rehearsals and the production should be in every respect most successful. The farce is full of ludicrous situations and much-pricking incidents, and will well repay a visit.

Intending patrons should book their seats at once and, if for no other reason, benefit the funds of the four popular and deserving institutions for which the performances are given.

The play is being managed by Colonel O'Hara and the cast includes Miss Baker Brown, Mrs. Moxon Browne, Mrs. Cromie, Mrs. Fitzwilliams, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Thomas, Major Crisp, Lieut. Comdr. Cromie and Messrs. Aston, Thomas and Gordon Walker.

CANTERBURY'S PROTEST

Executions Not to Take Place in the Cathedral City.

A strong feeling of protest was aroused in Canterbury, as stated in the *Daily News*, at the decision of the Prison Commission to recommend that executions for Kent take place in the Cathedral City instead of, as at present, in the assize town of Maidstone. At a meeting, which resolved to send a deputation from the city to the Home Secretary, Dean Wace objected to Canterbury being made the Newgate of Kent.

The protest has proved successful, however, without the need for the deputation to meet the Home Secretary, as will be seen by the following letter just received by the member for the city, Mr. F. Bennett-Goldney:

Dear Mr. Bennett-Goldney. I understand that, in view of the local objection, the Prison Commissioners have decided not to submit any proposal at present for carrying out executions at Canterbury. In these circumstances you will agree that there is no need for me to receive a deputation.—Yours sincerely, MCKENNA.

very satisfactory to see that it is done. The staff, as I say, have had their share in this, and on behalf of the shareholders, as Mr. Nelson has very suitably put it, we beg to tender our sincere thanks to the Chairman, the Executive, and the Staff generally for their good work during the past year.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

FLEET PAYMASTER DISGRACED.

Hard Labour and Dismissal for Desertion and Fraud.

At Portsmouth, on March 25, a naval court martial sat for the trial of Fleet Paymaster George Harold Coles of the Hampshire, against whom six charges were preferred, namely, of wilfully disobeying the orders of his superior officer Captain Marcus R. Hill, of deserting from the Hampshire on January 25 last at Colombo, of fraudulently converting to his own use £1,063 of public money, of stealing £450, 10s. between December 4 and January 26 last, of altering a date in a cash book with intent to defraud, and of withholding from Captain Hill a receipt for £349 9s. money which had been given him to remit.

Mr. G. H. King who appeared for the accused, intimated that he was prepared to plead "Guilty" to the charges of wilful disobedience, of desertion and of converting to his own use £1,063, if the prosecution would withdraw the others.

Fleet Paymaster J. D. Holmes, who prosecuted, said that as the third charge was admitted he would offer no evidence in the fourth, fifth and sixth, as they were subsidiary to the third.

The accused, in a statement made to the court, said he got into financial difficulties, not through speculation, betting or riotous living, and by the time the ship arrived at Colombo, in January last his liabilities amounted to roughly, £500. When he found that, despite his most strenuous efforts to obtain money from various sources to make good the amount he was out, he could not do so, he completely lost his head, and instead of facing matters as he ought to have done he became obsessed with the idea of flight, a crowning act of a madman which he had regretted ever since. He took the £400 with him. This money had been recovered.

The Deputy Judge Advocate produced the accused's certificates which showed he had an excellent record.

Capt. M. R. Hill, called as a witness as to character, said he could not speak too highly of the assistance the accused gave him at all hours in carrying through the heavy work entailed by his duties as superior officer at Nanking during the late Chinese rebellion.

The Court having found the charges proved, sentenced the accused to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour and dismissal with disgrace from his Majesty's Service.—*The Times*.

Dog Show.

A general meeting in connection with the forthcoming dog show is to be held to-morrow evening at the Astor House Hotel at 6.15 o'clock.

Dies After Rugby Match.

The sudden death occurred recently at Tientsin of Pte. Milliner, of the Gloucesters. Deceased had been playing in an inter-company Rugby match in the afternoon, and after the match complained of feeling unwell, and went on to the Hospital. He had hardly entered the building when he dropped dead. Pte. Milliner was a brilliant Rugby player, and was a great favourite with everyone in the regiment.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGLE left Moll on the 14th inst. at 1 p.m. and was due to arrive at Kobe on the 15th inst. at 7 a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN was 1320 miles from Yokohama on the 12th inst. at midnight, is due to arrive at Yokohama on the 15th inst. at 7 p.m. and will leave Yokohama on the 17th inst. at 3 p.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. KLEIST which left here on the 18th of March arrived at Genoa on the 14th inst. at 6 a.m.

The H.A.L. s.s. ALTMARK left Singapore on the 13th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst. a.m.

The s.s. DILWARA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 14th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst. a.m.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Manila on the 14th inst. for Hongkong and may be expected to arrive here on the 17th inst. at daylight.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on the 10th inst.

100 YEARS AGO.

A Curious Occurrence.

A short time since a curious circumstance happened. The Rector of St. Martin's Parish was sent for to pray by a gentleman of the name of Wright, who lodged in James Street, Pimlico. A few days afterwards, Mr. Wright's solicitor called on the Rector, to inform him that Mr. W. was dead, and had made a codicil to his will, wherein he had left him £1,000, and Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, £2,000 and all his personal property and estates, deer-park, and fisheries, &c., to Lady Frances Bruce Blundell, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury and Lady of Sir H. Wilson, of Chelsea Park. Upon the Rector going to Lord Aylesbury's to inform her Ladyship, the house-steward said she was married, and did not reside there, but he would go to her Ladyship and tell her the particulars. Lady Frances said she did not know any such person as Mr. Wright, but desired the steward to go to the Rector to get the whole particulars, and she would wait on him the next day; she did so, and found her great astonishment, the whole to be true, with £2,000 more in the will to Mr. Abbott. She afterwards went to James Street, and saw Mr. Wright, in his coffin; she then recollected him many years ago, at Opera House, where he did a box next to her; he never spoke to her, but was continually watching her, look wherever she would, till at last she was under the necessity of speaking to her to estates to have another box. The estates are from between 20, to £30,000 per year.—Lady Frances intends putting all her family into mourning, out of respect.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger* 1814.

Two Ghosts.

A singular story is in circulation, of which we state the particulars precisely as they reached us. Some weeks ago, a niece of Lord G—, a young lady about 12 or 13 years of age, rushed out of her chamber in great alarm, exclaiming that she had seen the ghost of a female servant who had lately quitted the family, but who was still living in London. In spite of all the expostulations and arguments used to remove this mental delusion, she persisted in declaring that she invariably saw the same phantom on entering the same chamber, and the terror of its appearance had such an effect upon her nervous system, that it was feared her faculties would become disordered; and it was deemed expedient to consult Sir F— M—. After several ineffectual attempts to dispel the phantasm by which she was afflicted, he recommended that the servant whose figure was thus presented to her, should be procured and placed in the room, in the exact attitude described by the young lady, that by this means she might be convinced of her existence, and be satisfied that the fancied vision was only the coinage of her own brain. This was accordingly done, and the young lady was conducted to the chamber, which she had no sooner entered than she uttered a piercing shriek, clasped her hands, and exclaiming—"Two ghosts!—two ghosts!" fell on the floor in a convulsion fit, which, in a few hours, terminated her existence.—*Champion* 1814.

BURIED JEWELLER'S SHOP.

Discovery of 16th Century Treasures.

The British Museum has on exhibition in the Gold and Gem Room five articles of jewellery of more than ordinary interest. They formed part of a large quantity of gold and silver smith's work which was found rather more than a year ago in the City of London. Up till now the discovery has not been made public, but it would seem that either in Elizabethan or Jacobean times someone buried the contents of a jeweller's shop in a spot at no great distance from St. Paul's Cathedral.

The articles, which were very numerous, were in excellent preservation when disinterred, and some of them have found their way to the British Museum. These may now be seen in the

THE NEW HARBOUR AT EMDEN.

The new Inner Harbour recently inaugurated at Emden, Germany, is a most important addition to the Outer Harbour so far alone available for large sea vessels.

Whereas the old Outer Harbour covered an area of about 44.5 acres, the water area of the Inner Harbour is about 100.2 acres. Moreover the new harbour accommodation greatly adds to the usefulness of the old Inner Harbour adjoining to the north. In fact, this old harbour had so far been accessible only from the Outer Harbour through a sea lock built about 25 years ago, and which could at most be traversed by medium sized sea vessels. Henceforth, it will communicate with the new Inner Harbour directly through an easy Passage. The mighty swing-bridge between the two harbours which is destined for railway and other traffic, has a passage way of no less than 40 meters.

The new harbour is for the time being, to be used mainly by incoming ore steamers and outgoing ships for the conveyance of coal and railway materials, thus relieving the Outer Harbour. In the place of masonry quays, the new harbour basin (which by its great dimensions considerably facilitates the loading and unloading of ships by means of lighters), is so far liked only by numerous timber pilings.

The most interesting feature is the sea lock giving access to the new Inner Harbour, and which is intended to compensate for any fluctuations of the water-level due to tidal movements (up to 3 meters in Emden Harbour). The installation of this lock was also entailed by the free connection between the new Inner Harbour and the old, which, being a dock harbour, always had a constant flood-level.

The construction of this lock entailed an expenditure of eleven million marks, the total building expenses being twenty millions, and took more than four years to complete. By lowering the ground water, the constructors most ingeniously succeeded in drying out the ground to 19 m. depth so completely as to avoid any work below water, in spite of unfavourable local conditions. A concrete floor up to 6 m. in thickness and side walls up to 15 m. thick and 300 m. long, were then erected by continuous work, day and night. The lock chamber is 260 m. in useful length and 40 m. in width, the water depth with ordinary high water being 13 m.; the lock thus is accessible even to very large sea vessels. The gates, consisting of enormous floating pontoons, are 42 m. in length, 8 m. in width, and 17 m. in height. In fact, the harbour lock, by its exceptional dimensions, exceeds even the celebrated locks of the Panama Canal.

room mentioned, in case W., for the display of "Anglo-Saxon, foreign Teutonic, and later jewelry." There are three rings, one set with eight small emeralds, encircling a larger emerald; and another bears a sapphire, and a third a stone of a reddish brown colour. Of the two other objects one is a small pendant with a brown stone set in gold, and surrounded by enamel of a delicate indented design. Attached to this by a gold link is a bluish heart-shaped stone. The other is an ornament about 2in. long resembling a miniature gold mace, around the stem of which are entwined two serpents wrought in gold and blue enamel. At the head of the mace are outstretched wings of white enamel. It is difficult to conjecture the use to which this ornament was put. All five objects are interesting. The rings are rather rough in parts, as if they were not completely finished, but the workmanship is good and the designs pleasing. It is reported that the rest of the things found have been purchased by the London Museum, and will form one of the most interesting parts of the collection, which is to be opened at Stafford House shortly.

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 KOKE & MOJI.....Suisang.....Tues., 21st Apr. at 2 p.m.
 SPORE, Pang & C'outa.....Hopsang.....Wed., 22nd Apr. at noon
 T'SIN via W'wei & T'au.....Chipshing.....Thur., 23rd Apr. at 2 p.m.
 SPORE, Pang & C'outa.....Onsang.....Sat., 25th Apr. at 2 p.m.
 MANILA.....Loongsang.....Tues., 28th Apr. at 4 light
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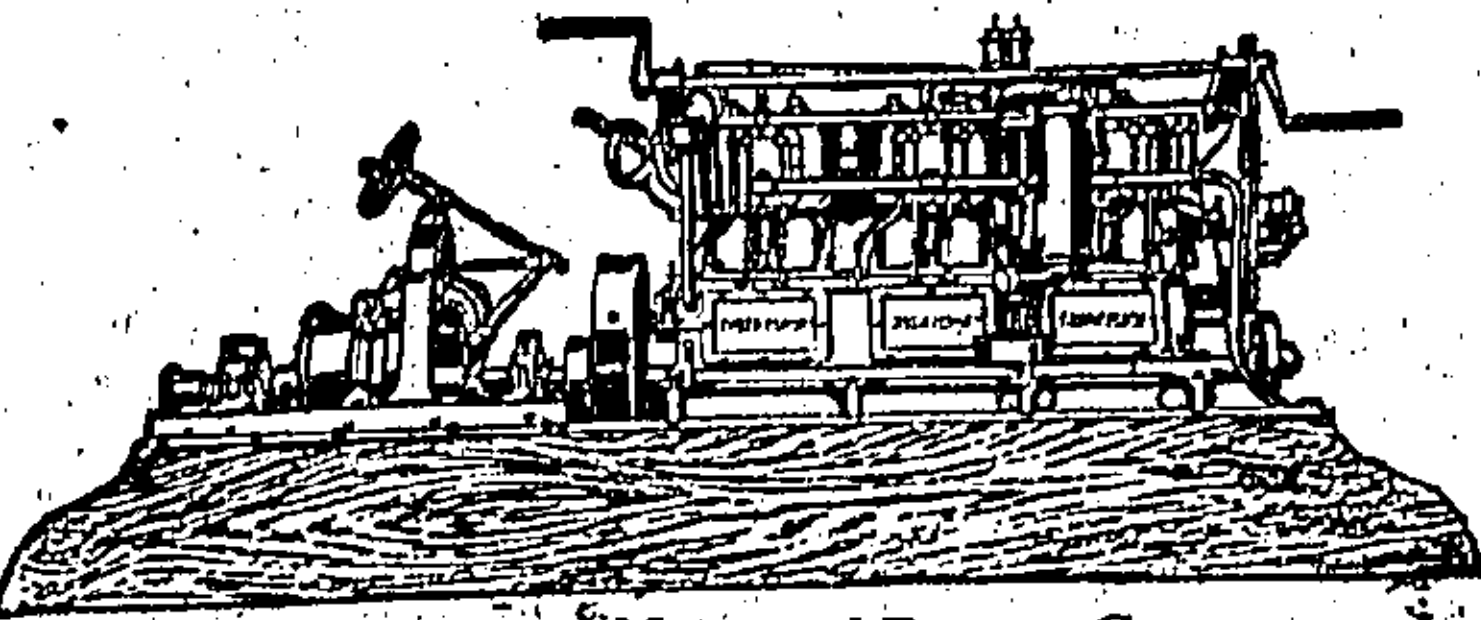
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M'selles, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Bayern	H. A. L.	23, Apr.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O.	25, Apr.
London, Hull and Antwerp	Glenlogan	S. T. Co.	26, Apr.
Marseilles, Antwerp, R'dam, Bremen Hamburg	Lothringen	N. D. L.	M. of Apr.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg/B'men	Thuringen	N. D. L.	B. of May
M'selles, Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	1, May
Havre, Dunkirk, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen	Gernis	N. D. L.	5, of May
1'te, Fiume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Persia	S. W. Co.	6, May
Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Arabia	H. A. L.	14, May
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Uckermark	H. A. L.	15, May
Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Sigmaringen	M. Co.	16, May
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Card'shire	J. M. Co.	18, May
Marseilles via Ports	Dumbie	M. M.	19, May
Havre, D'kirk, & Hamburg	Schwarzburg	H. A. L.	19, May
P'dam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Brigavia	H. A. L.	22, May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Altmark	H. A. L.	1, June
Rotterdam, & Hamburg	Brasilis	H. A. L.	6, June
Havre, & Hamburg	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	6, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via S'hai and Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. R.	16, Apr.
V'toria, B.C. T'ma via Japan &c.	Chicogo M.	O. S. K.	16, Apr.
V'toria, B.C. S'tle via Shanghai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	21, Apr.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	H'kong M.	T. K. K.	25, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Afghan P.	A. K. Co.	25, Apr.
San Francisco and San Pedro	M. S. Dollar	V. D. Co.	28, Apr.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	28, Apr.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	29, Apr.
V'toria, V'wer, S'tle, T. & P.	Jlenloch	J. M. Co.	3, May
New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Indrasamha	J. M. Co.	5, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San Francisco	Chiyu M.	T. K. K.	19, May
Victoria, V'wer, S'tle & P'land	C'shire	J. M. Co.	28, May
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.,	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	18, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	22, Apr.
Australia	Aldenhay	G. L. Co.	1, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	6, May
Australia	Empire	G. L. Co.	29, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Buelow	M. Co.	16, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	16, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	16, Apr.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	16, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	16, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17, Apr.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & MOJI	Torilla	D. S. Co.	17, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	18, Apr.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & C'outa	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	18, Apr.
Shanghai and Taigtau	Chenan	B. & S.	18, Apr.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & C'outa	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	18, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	18, Apr.
Tamsui via Swatow & Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	19, Apr.
Shanghai (direct)	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	19, Apr.
Shanghai	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	21, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Liachow M.	B. & S.	21, Apr.
Kobe and MOJI	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	21, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Suisang	J. M. Co.	21, Apr.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hopsang	B. & S.	21, Apr.
Kobe (direct)	Jinsen	J. M. Co.	21, Apr.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	22, Apr.
Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	22, Apr.
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Songkiang	B. & S.	22, Apr.
Shanghai	Assay	P. & O.	23, Apr.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	23, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	24, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	25, Apr.
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and MOJI	Laisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Tientsin via S'tow, W'wei & C'fo	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	29, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	W'berg	H. A. L.	1, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	1, May
Shanghai	Bohemia	S. W. Co.	1, May
Y'hama and Kobe via Shanghai	Nippon	S. W.	2, May
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Zafiro	S. T. Co.	2, May
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	6, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sogoya	H. A. L.	11, May
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Emden	H. A. L.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sambis	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Frisia	H. A. L.	29, May
Shanghai, MOJI, Fobe & Y'hama	Navara	P. & O.	end May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesia	H. A. L.	18, June
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tilapat	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijlawong	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessels.
Sandakan	Rajah
Straits	Saigon Maru
Shanghai	Buelow
Straits	Penang Maru
Tacoma	Chicago Maru
Sandakan	Hinsang
Swatow	Haimun
Hoihow	Hongkong
Vancouver	E. of Asia
Shanghai	Anhui
Saigon	Fansang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessels.
Shanghai	Hongkong Maru

CANADIAN MAIL.

The O.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama on the 28th Mar. between 4 & 6 a.m.

The O.P.R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Yokohama on the 11th instant, between 2 and 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong, via Manila on the 9th inst. The mails from the United States are being conveyed to Hongkong by the s.s. CANADA MARU scheduled to arrive at this port on the 20th instant.

The T. K. K. s.s. HONGKONG MARU which left San Francisco on the 17th Mar. is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on the 16th inst. at between 6 to 8 a.m.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. BULOW carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 18th of March left Singapore on the 11th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst. at 1 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 4th inst. at 8 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.

The E. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 7th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd May.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA MARU (European Line) left Marseilles for this port via ports on the 21st March and is expected here on the 21st April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 24th March and is expected here on the 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 28th March and is expected here on the 6th May.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER, sailed from New York on the 4th Feb. for Hongkong.

The A. A. S. S. Co. s.s. INDRANI passed the Suez Canal on the 17th ult. for Hongkong direct.

The Mogul Line s.s. MONTROSE left United Kingdom for Hongkong via Straits on the 23rd ult. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 7th May.

The s.s. GLENLOCHY passed the Suez Canal on the 31st Mar. for Hongkong via Straits.

The s.s. DILWARA sailed from Calcutta on 1st inst. and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The s.s. YUENSANG will leave for Manila on the 18th inst. at 2 p.m.

The I. C. S. S. s.s. SUISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 19th April.

The I. C. S. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 24th April.

The S. L. s.s. GLENLOCHY from London passed the Canal on the 31st Mar. is due at Hongkong on the 30th instant.

The S. L. s.s. DENBIGHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 14th May.

The S. L. s.s. CARDIGANSHIRE from Seattle is due at Hongkong on the 7th Apr.

The s.s. OATHAY left Sabang on the 6th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Zamboanga on 11th inst. for Hongkong (via Manila) and may be expected to arrive here on or about 17th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Vladimir, Rus. s.s. 3,197, Kamishanuky, 3rd inst.—Vladivostok, 21st ult. Gen.—Luckmanoff.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, S. L. Saxby, 6th inst. Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 1,600, G. Robinson, 4th inst.—Singapore, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. and S.

Brigavie, Ger. s.s. 4,155, J. Bold, 7th inst. Singapore, 5th ult. Gen.—H. A. L.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,95, 6th inst.—Singapore, 25th ult. Sugar—D & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. Leech, 7th inst.—Manila, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sexta, Ger. s.s. N. Jensen, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—O. & Co.

Unas, Br. s.s. 170, Stewart, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Oil—S. O. & Co.

Benavon, Br. s.s. 2,549, O. W. Addison, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

E. of Asia, Br. s.s. 16,908, S. Robinson, 7th inst.—Vancouver, 20th ult. Gen.—C. P. R.

Kwangle, Chl. s.s. 1,860, MacArthur, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,193, Mori, 9th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. General—O. S. K.

Zhingchow, Br. s.s. 1,905, J. Doyle, 9th inst.—Kwangyong 3rd inst. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,907, G. Tabusa, 9th inst.—London, 28th ult. General—N. Y. K.

Caecalusa, Br. s.s. 3,995, 9th inst.—Calcutta, 13th ult. Ballast—S. Oil & Co.

Tjibodas, Aubeh s.s. 4,500, E. H. Kross—Kalee Mulee, 5th inst. General—J. C. J. L.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,178, Yotota, 11st inst.—Hongay, 8th inst. Coal—M. B. F.

Muttra, Br. s.s. 2,985, R. A. Kolman, 11st inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tsuanfu, Nor. s.s. 1,440, W. Fudisoren, 9th inst.—Cuerileong (Java) 1st inst. Ingao—S. S.

Hinsang, Br. s.s. 1,885, Kennedy 9th inst.—Sandakan, 3rd inst. Sumbor—J. M. Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevalier 1st inst.—Haiphong, Pakai, 10th inst. General—A. R. M.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marquette, 11st inst.—Haiphong, Pakai, 10th inst. General—A. R. M.

Anna Nor. s.s. 1,017, A. Arupum, 11st inst.—Bangkok, 7th inst. Rice—W. L.

Indrani, Br. s.s. 3,614, N. P. Picher, 11st inst.—New York, Genl.—S. T.

Morionet, Br. s.s. 2,636, W. H. Samson, 11st inst.—Portland, Japan & Shanghai, General, Order.

Wing Sang, Br. s.s. 1,537, F. H. Liebman, 12th inst.—Swatow & Shanghai, 7th & 11st inst. General—J. M. & Co.

Umo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,714, S. Nakayama, 12th inst.—MOJI, 6th inst. Coal—M. B. F.

Shidzuoka, Jap. s.s. 4,032, T. Isawa, Japan, 9th inst. Gen.—J. N. Y. K.

Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,022, O. S. G. Scott, 11st inst.—Saigon, Baddy—A. B. & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Mackin, 11st inst.—Saigon, Rice and Genl.—Wo Fat Seng.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,365, W. Hobbs, 13th inst.—Shanghai, via Amoy 8th & 12th inst. General—B. & S.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 26,390, T. Fimato, 13th inst.—Chefoo, 7th inst. Coal & General—M. & Co.

Talhylling, Br. s.s. 6,522, H. T. Allen, 13th inst.—Vancouver via Japan, 1st ult. General—B.

C. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 774, Frannser, 13th inst.—Hailow, 12th inst. Genl.—J. & Co.

Tjmanook, Dutch s.s. 3,521, La Roy, 13th inst.—Muks, 7th inst. Genl. J. O. & J. Co.

Hainchang, Chinese s.s. 1,262, Newberg, 13th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 614, J. W. Evans, 14th inst.—Swatow, 13th inst. Genl.—D. L. & Co.

Saigon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,311, P. Yamaguchi, 14th inst.—MOJI, 8th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Calchusa, Br. s.s. 4,278, R. J. Jones, 14th inst.—L'pool via Singapore, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Yorok, Gr. s.s. 5,115, F. Looser, 14th inst.—Yokohama, 4th inst. Gen.—M. Co.

KING AND Y.M.C.A.

His Majesty's Joke.

"It is easy enough to be pleasant
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while
Is one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

This motto, hung in the office of the general secretary at the Central Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, Tottenham Court Road, attracted the attention of the Queen when, with the King and Prince Albert, she visited the handsome new building last month. Turning to King George and Prince Albert, she exclaimed, "That is a very good sentiment."
"So it is," replied the King. "It reminds me of Rule No. 1 in the Navy—'Always keep your hair on.'"
The Queen laughed heartily, and Prince Albert had a closer look at the motto.

To Sail

For SHANGHAI, KOBE
and MOJI.

THE Steamship
"TORILLA,"
Capt. C. J. Swanson, R.V.R., will be despatched for the above ports, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at daylight.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

Return Tours to Japan (occupying 20 days).
Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1914.

Public Companies

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-First Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Friday the 17th April 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December 1913, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 7th April to the 17th April to both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong 2nd April 1914.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-Eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday the 17th April, 1914, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December 1913, and of declaring Dividends &c.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 7th April to the 17th April both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of
O. H. P. HAY,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Charles Alexander Tomes in our firm ceased on the 28th day of March, 1914.
Mr. Leofric Hale Gilman, Mr. Hugh Frank Campbell, and Mr. Jesse Ashton Young are authorised to sign the firm's name from this date.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1914.

Public Companies

THE GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on **TUESDAY** the 21st day of April, 1914, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 11th day of April to TUESDAY the 21st day of April 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1914.

Notices

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SEVENTEENTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

THE COMMITTEE of the

Victoria Recreation Club

request the pleasure of the

Company of the Ladies of Hongkong

on SATURDAY, the 18th April,

at 1 p.m. on the Hongkong

Football Club Ground, (kindly

placed at the disposal of the

Committee) at Happy Valley.

Admission to the Ground,

Stand and Enclosure (Gentlemen)

\$1.00.

Members of the Hongkong

Football Club, on presenting

Membership Ticket—Free.

No person other than Officials

and Competitors allowed within

the Course.

By kind permission of the Lt.-

Colonel and Officers 25th Punjab

the Band of the Regiment will

play during the afternoon.

F. LAMBERT,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong April 13, 1914.

THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

SITUATED at Kowloon, within a few

minutes' walk of the Principal Landing

Stages of the

SECOND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD

and in close proximity to the projected

Office and Terminal of

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

is for

LEASE ON EASY TERMS,

owing to the Proprietor having to leave

the Colony.

This Elite Establishment has been

conducted as a First Class Hotel and is

distinguished by the Residents of Hongkong

and Kowloon and by the Shipping Community.

The Proprietor is in a position to

convince any prospective Lessee that the

business is doing exceedingly well, and

that it can be turned into a still more

profitable concern if taken over by an

expert who would devote his exclusive

attention to the business.

The Proprietor has already spent

\$12,000 in thoroughly renovating and

refurbishing the premises, and now very

little remains to be expended except for

converting a place of Vacant Ground

adjoining the Hotel into an Open-Air

Skating Rink, Bowling Alley and Open-

Air Cinema/Show, etc., etc., for

which it can be well utilized.

No Good-Will Money Required.

Inspection of books allowed to any one

making Bona Fide offers to lease, etc.

For Particulars apply to

H. RUTTONJEE

of the ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

Kowloon, Hongkong.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER

AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yau Ma Tei

OFFICE: No. 33, Des Voeux Road, W.

Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in

this class of Goods. Our Fruit &

Gingers are all fresh and of the first

quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the

best quality of Sugar. We give our special

attention to our business and sanitary

arrangements.

Notices

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th April, 1914, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong 17th April, 1914.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, owners or Agents will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers for crew of the American Barque "JAMES TUFT" during her stay in this port.

THE CHINA IMPORT &
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.Arnhold, Karberg & Co.,
General Agents.

WE have this day opened a Lumber Yard and Offices at North Point, next to the Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory.

The sailing vessel "James Tuft" has arrived with a well assorted cargo of about 1½ Million sup. ft. of

OREGON PINE

Planks, Timber, Floorings and Spars.

Prices will be quoted on application.

All correspondence please address to:—

The China Import & Export Lumber Co. Ltd.

Letter Box No. 420.

Telephone No. 1710.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1914.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailing.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.

DRAGON CYCLE CO.

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

MOTOR CARS ON HIRE

\$6 & \$8 Per Hour.

Telephone: 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write o/c "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

MR. LEUNG JAU PING.

DENTAL Surgeon.

No. 20, Queen's Road Central, near the Central Market of Hongkong.

USE. C. N.

AND GUARD AGAINST PLAQUE

CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., 2 Duddell ST.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus—Gold \$75,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4½ per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 45,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,900,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—Antung, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at:—Nagasaki, New York, Peking, San Francisco, Singapore, Suiyuan (Port Arthur), Tientsin, Tokyo, Yantai.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund " £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors " £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [3]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIMES TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

9.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½—

\$15,000,000

Silver \$17,650,000

\$32,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. H. Holyoak, Esq.

C. Landgraf, Esq.

F. Lieb, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

